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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligences, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1872. NO. 286.

FIRST EDITION.

Buckalew's Treason

Proof of His Correspondence with the Rebel Authorities.

Scheme to Resist the Raising of Troops in the North.

Others, Now Active Greeley Men, in the Plot.

Active Search for Mr. Buckalew's Letters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1872.

The following dispatch has been received in this city:

WASHINGTON, August 9.—In the examination of the rebel archives, now in the possession of the government, several documents have been found which establish beyond all doubt that ex-Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, was in correspondence with the rebel authorities during the rebellion, with a view to organize a determined resistance to further drafts in the North for men to help to crush out the rebellion. Mr. Buckalew seems to have been engaged in the plot together with other prominent northern Democrats, now active Greeley men, to help the Confederate cause by preventing President Lincoln from raising the troops desired. Several documents refer to certain letters received by the Confederate authorities from Mr. Buckalew in relation to this scheme, and active search is now being made among the archives for those letters, and it is believed they will be found.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1872.

The rebel archives now in possession of the government are revealing the true record of several prominent Northern Democrats, such as Buckalew, Hendricks and Pendleton, during the late civil war. Documents have been found which show that there was collusion between these men and the Confederate government to incite open resistance to the draft law, and to embarass the United States government as much as possible in raising troops to suppress the rebellion. Several letters among the archives speak of ex-Senator Buckalew as a leader in the movement, and his doing all he could to aid the Confederate cause by secretly advising the Democrats in various parts of Pennsylvania to oppose the draft by forcible means. A memoranda among the papers refers to certain letters written by Buckalew, Hendricks and others to the Confederate authorities, and thorough search is now being made to find these original letters.

POLITICAL.

Lively Campaign in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., August 9, 1872.

The Liberals and Democrats had quite an enthusiastic meeting here last night at City Hall while the Grant club hailed the victory in North Carolina.

Greeley Meeting at Richmond, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, IND., August 9, 1872.

About eight o'clock this evening the Liberals and Democrats formed themselves into a procession of about one hundred and fifty and marched to Lyceum Hall, where W. A. Bickle dressed an audience of some twelve hundred.

e Proposed Political Discussion Between Colored Men.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The proposed political discussion between the two colored n, Saunders and Garnett, will not come off. It is understood that it is not time enough up a meeting by to-night, but is ready to ne Monday night. Saunders is not agreed his opponent's home in Maryland.

Boutwell and Blaine in Maine.

NEW YORK, August 9.—An Augusta, Maine, patch says that Secretary Boutwell and aker Blaine made speeches at a Republi meeting there last evening. The former was a defense of Grant's administration, which was declared to be one which has been of benefit to the business and monetary vented financial convulsions, and enemies d interests everywhere. He also eulo d the personal character of President th of whom the speaker said he had ing to ask, as he was ready to surrender position the moment it was wanted. He up the Cincinnati platform and thanked ted by his arguments that it proposed to to the South over to men who do not re Grumant rights. Grant's whole course has to reconcile the North and South, but at same time to protect loyal men, black and te as well.

Mr. Greeley Extends His Tour.

ew YORK, August 9.—It is now understood ley's tour will include a trip to Augusta, gor and Portland, Maine, where he will present at a meeting to be addressed by eral Banks. Mr. Greeley visits Rye Beach, Hampshire, on the 16th inst.

nother Denial of Sumner's Statements.

MANY, August 9.—The *Evening Journal* publishes a long letter from Andrew hite, who was one of the San Domingo missioners, denying Senator Sumner's ments concerning the ill treatment of Douglass. Mr. White goes on to show Douglass's comfort was well provided for e steamer which carried the expedition and that while in San Domingo he was ed in all respects as well as the best. ng the stay of the Commission at the Dominican capital Douglass lived at their e and sat at their table. After landing Washington this treatment continued. ll they were embarked upon the mac steamer, the Commissioners having d themselves at the public table, found Douglass was not with them. On inquiry learned he had been refused admittance e dining room on account of his color. ng remonstrated against this unfair vain, Commissioners, and all immedi- concerned with them, left table. On arriving in Washington, Douglass and Sigel left for their homes, duties having ended. It was then that ommission were invited to dine with the ent, and had Douglass and Sigel been ty, White has no doubt they would have included in the invitation. White expresses great surprise that Sumner should have rted the facts in the case, as he thinks, so y.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1872.

NEWS BRIEFS.

aid Canman, of Canman & Co.'s, banked to-day.

owner of Jim Irwin, who won the 2:34 at Buffalo, issues a challenge for two mile heats and two mile heats, each for 0 a side.

tave D. Cardoza, brother of the Judge, esterday.

announced that over half the remnant Erie consolidated mortgage, or about $3 and a half million dollars, has been in London at a rate ruling at par in currency here.

French loan is quoted at 83 premium at o-day.

Sherman, Nellie Grant and Secretary and family, leave Liverpool September home.

Mace and O'Baldwin fight comes off hursday at some place in Virginia.

Jersey City muddle continues. The olice Commissioners made no move to get possession of the offices. The remain at the station houses, and the consequently ungarded.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

s at all ports for week..... 1,479
s same time last year..... 9,389
ceipts for year..... 2,700,078
ceipts last year..... 3,784,238
s for week..... 9,041
s same time last year..... 9,287
ports for year..... 1,947,818
ports last year..... 3,039,012
t all U. S. ports..... 88,000
..... 161,252
r interior towns..... 6,820
..... 14,736
Liverpool..... 936,000
..... 643,000
an afloat for Great Britain..... 16,000
..... 52,000
ed steamers Rhein, from Bremen, and dria, from Messina.
ed, steamer California, from Glasgow.

r of President Grant at Urbana, Ohio.

espatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, August 9, 1872.

Grant, mother of the President, is here est of Edward Jennings, Esq., attending national camp meeting.
ponderful amount of physical display was witnessed night.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Chief Justice Keogh Removed—Royal Yacht Regatta.

LONDON, August 9.—The House of Commons, last night, resumed the debate on the motion of Mr. Butt for the removal of Justice Keogh, for his decision in the Galway election case, unseating Captain Nolan on the ground of undue influence in his election by the priesthood. The most prominent Irish members strongly denounced Keogh, which was approved by the government. The debate was very excited, and did not conclude until four o'clock this morning, when a division of the House was taken and the government was sustained by one hundred majority.

The Royal yacht squadron regatta, which commenced on the 5th inst., will terminate tomorrow. The match for the challenge cup, a gift from the Prince of Wales, is to be sailed for to-day. The American yacht Sappho is entered for this race, but there is some doubt expressed as to her starting.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration.

GENEVA, August 9.—Wm. L. Evarts goes to Paris to-day, but will return before the reassembling of the arbitrators, next Wednesday. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Waite will visit Chamounix during the adjournment of the court. It is supposed that the American representatives have completed their case. The English agents and counsel are employing themselves during the recess in preparing their reply thereto.

GENEVA, August 9.—The arbitrators, counsel and other gentlemen connected with the tribunal dined together at the Hotel des Bergers today. Covers were laid for forty guests. J. Bancroft Davis was not present. The affair was entirely informal.

Slavery Abolished in Spanish Colonies.

MADRID, August 9.—King Amadeus has signed a decree, providing for the general abolition of slavery in the colonies of Cuba and Costa Rica.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, August 9.—A council was held at Windsor Castle to-day, when a draft of the royal speech, to be delivered at the prorogation of Parliament, was submitted to the Queen for her approval. The Queen will not be present in person to close the session to-morrow, and the speech will be read by a commission.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

DUBLIN, August 9.—The new docks at Belfast were opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies. One of the docks was named Dufferin, in honor of the Governor General of Canada.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 9.—The American fleet left Cowes to-day for the Thames. Large crowds have visited it.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, August 9.—Steamship Europa, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾ for account 93⅛. United States Bonds—5·20s of '62, 92; do of '65, 92⅝; do of '67, 92; 10-40s, 89¾. Sugar, afloat, 29sa29s 9d. Turpentine 35s 6d.

FRANKFORT, August 9.—United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¾.

PARIS, August 9.—Rentes 55 francs 40 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 24,000,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 8d; do Orleans, 8d; sales of the week, 90,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; sales for the week, 54,000 bales; of 12,000 bales; speculation 6,000 bales; stock 900,000 bales. Corn—Receipts for the week 74,000 quarters; American 7,000 bushels; actual export 6,000 bushels; stock afloat 290,000 bushels. Red spring wheat 10s 3d@10s 4d; red winter 9s 12s; receipts the past three days 40,000 bushels, of which 25,000 bushels was American. Lard 56s. Spirits 56s 6d. Refined petroleum 9½d.

ANTWERP, August 9.—Petroleum 47 francs.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., August 9, 1872.

The Greensburg Grant club visited Latrobe last evening, and there took part in the organization of a Latrobe Grant club. Several stirring speeches were made. The Westmoreland Republicans are awake to their interests and are well organized. B.

The Senatorial Conferees of Beaver, Butler and Washington counties reassembled at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on Friday. Hon. Butler Campbell withdrew the name of their candidate, Allen Wilson, and Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, was nominated on the first ballot; receiving six votes, against three for J. N. McDonald. Mr. Rutan was introduced and thanked the conference. He promised to labor until the election was over for the whole ticket, reflected the platform of the National, State and district tickets, and that each county in the Senatorial district would give a handsome majority. Messrs. McDonald and Kuhn were also introduced to the conference, and cordially ratified the nomination.

The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Senatorial district—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—met in convention on the 6th instant and nominated David McClay, of Clarion county, for State Senate, and George W. Andrews, of Jefferson, and Hale B. Brown, of Armstrong, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, threatening weather, with brisk south westerly winds and rain on the upper lakes, extending during the night to the lower lakes; northerly to westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional rain in the North-west and Upper Mississippi valley; southerly to westerly winds and cloudy weather in the Ohio valley; partially cloudy weather and southerly winds, with westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States; southeasterly to northeasterly winds with threatening weather and rain on the South Atlantic and Gulf.

Probably Fatal Affray—Politics the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., August 9, 1872.

A serious and perhaps fatal stabbing affray occurred here last night about eleven o'clock, between two young men named Styles and Saxon. The former cheered for Grant, and the latter, with several companions, cheered for Greeley. Saxon and his party declared they would whip Styles, who told them he did not want to fight, and desired to go home, when they crowded on him and knocked him down. Styles got up and stabbed young Saxon under the left arm above the heart and cut another in the leg. Saxon is considered dangerously injured and will hardly recover. Styles escaped and has not been seen since.

Return of the Presidential Party.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., August 9.—President Grant and party reached here this morning. The village was gay with flags and a large concourse of people met them on their arrival. They were escorted them to the Rockwell House, where Colonel Cunningham made a brief address of welcome, to which the President replied. A salute of one hundred guns was fired and the principal buildings were decorated with flags. The village bells were rung and the streets thronged with people. All parties joined in the reception. The President and Gen. Sheridan received the citizens for more than an hour in the parlor of the hotel, while Mrs. Grant received the ladies in the reception room. After dinner the party were escorted to the depot. They took the steamer at Albany to-night for New York.

SARATOGA, August 9.—The President and party reached here at half-past three this afternoon, and were received by a committee of citizens. The President and Gen. Sheridan held an informal reception at the Congress Hotel. The parlors and the piazzas were crowded, and over three thousand people shook hands with them. Mrs. Grant was too much fatigued to appear. The party started south on the 6:30 train.

ALBANY, August 9.—President Grant reached here from Saratoga about 8:30 this evening. He was met by a large concourse of citizens, who welcomed him to the city with hearty cheers. A procession was then formed, which, preceded by a band of music, escorted him to the New York boat. On reaching the steamboat landing a considerable number of citizens were found there awaiting him. Here the President met with an enthusiastic reception. After he had got on board the boat he was called for so loudly and persistently that he came forward to the guards of the upper deck and briefly returned thanks for his reception. At Cohoes 10,000 people greeted him.

Great Damage by Lightning.

QUEBEC, August 9.—During a heavy thunder storm last night a schooner was struck by lightning and damaged. The church of St. Michael was struck and burned to the ground. The steamship Vicksburg from London, went ashore on Presque Island during the storm.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Joseph Mayo died in Richmond, Va., yesterday morning, aged 77 years. He was the author of the legal work known as "The Mayor's Guide."

The Board of Trustees of Syracuse University have elected as its President Alexander Winchell, L.L. D., now professor of geology, zoology and botany in the University of Michigan. His acceptance is assured.

The annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Carlisle, Pa., September 10th, 11th and 12th. Over one hundred of these associations are now in a flourishing condition.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio, has taken the stump for Grant and Wilson, and is emphatic in the declaration that the Democratic party of to-day, notwithstanding its platform, is the same old Democratic party. A few thousand Liberals may have changed, but the three million Democrats remain the same. He thinks amnesty has gone far enough, all the rebels having been pardoned except those perjured traitors who, after having sworn allegiance to the United States, took a counter oath of fidelity to the Confederacy. Greeley's election would be a Democratic triumph. The copperheads already boasted that they "had a ring in his nose," and expected the Liberals to help steer him by his tail. If elected by Democrats, he would justly be controlled by Democrats. He said he had been a friend of Greeley for a great many years, but his recent conduct was the most unaccountable he had ever known. He could not account for it on any principle of honesty whatever. Greeley had, Judas-like, betrayed his party for the sake of a Presidential nomination. Mr. Wade spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Grant, and said there had been the most villainous attempts to break him down ever resorted to against any public man that ever lived. He explained Sumner's defection, and avowed Grant's administration as the most honest and economical since the Republican party came into power.

The Washington *Republican* is permitted to copy the following from a letter received by one of the largest merchants of that city from a prominent man who never yet voted a Republican ticket: "My opinion is strengthened that Grant must succeed. I have conversed with such men as Commodore Vanderbilt, and others of like commercial standing, and they are all horrified at the certain panic which must ensue if Greeley should be elected. Our very wealthy and influential Pennsylvanian said that the moment his watchfulness discovered a chance for Greeley he would sell out every dollar he was worth of government securities. I find the *joke* of going for Greeley has changing into serious consideration of consequences which may ensue if he should succeed, but I don't see how it is possible. If I know the Democratic party at all, and twenty-five years' intimate and active member-ship should have given me some knowledge therein—I feel sure that Greeley cannot poll more than *half* of its vote. I don't say that Grant will get the other half, for I think a large number will not vote at all. Now, allowing Greeley half the Democratic vote and *one-third* of the Republican (where he will get it I don't see), and Grant is re-elected by an immense majority. Nevertheless it behooves every one who values the prosperity of the country above mere party considerations to labor for a change—a change merely for the sake of change of the chief officer of the government, to pause and contemplate the yawning political chasm which lies at our feet, and engulph a prosperous country in inevitable ruin."

The Boston *Hebrew Leader* closes an article expressing the opinion that General Grant, as follows: "With these facts before us, it must admit that General Grant is entitled, even if not according to the opinion of some, to the votes and political gratitude and respect of the Jewish-American citizens."

The most remarkable political event of the present campaign, took place the other night at Columbus, Ohio. A delegation of over one hundred workingmen, mostly Democrats, employed at the Pacific Railroad, formed into procession, procured a band of music and banners, and marched up to the Grant club room and enrolled their names as members of the club, just as they arrived at the head of the procession of colored men, who had been collected by the same sort of understanding among themselves, also marched to the club room and joined the club.

Mr. James Buffington is one of the "five Congressmen" of Massachusetts whom the Greeley men have claimed. A correspondent writing from Fall River says: "In conversation with Buffington he said that he should vote for Grant even if not another one in town should vote for him. So you see where he be. He is very popular here and in the district."

Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, whose Democracy has long been beyond the possibility of question, names a dozen of his personal and political friends to sustain the statement that the Greeley campaign is chief-ship to fail, and that adhesion to it is the worst blow the party can receive.

Letters from South Carolina, Florida and Alabama give encouraging statements of the Republican situation there. A prominent gentleman, not an office holder, who has recently traveled over the State, says there is no defection for Greeley; that there will be a purging and reorganization of the party, and that Grant's vote will be larger than that for the State ticket, owing to the personal interest for him. The negro and Democratic vote balance each other, while the white Republican vote is fully two thousand six hundred, of which three hundred and fifty are colored paupers. Alabama advices predict confidently a Republican majority. Quite a number of Democrats are going "straight" Governor Ex-Governor Patton and Governor Lindsey are both said to be desirous of a Republican nomination if they see wanting the position of Congressman at large. In Texas I find quite a determined movement, first initiated by the best colored leaders and sustained by the more prominent white Republicans, by which the State will be taken out of the hands of the present corrupt administration.

We are constantly advised that the political honesty of the Democratic candidate ought not to be questioned by Republicans, and that his pen has done such noble service in the Republican cause. This pen serves Greeley very much as Arnold's lame leg served him. Arnold was always boasting of his wounds after his treason. A prisoner, upon Point Lookmond, Va., in one of the traitor's marauds, was asked by Arnold: "What would the Americans do with me if they caught me?" "They would cut off the leg that was wounded in the service of your country," was the sturdy answer," and bury it with the honors of war. The rest of you they would hang."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Grade of the North Pacific.

A private letter dated at Big Hole River, Montana, from a member of the engineering corps surveying party, states that the average grade of the line is about sixteen feet per mile, with a maximum not to exceed forty feet, which occurs only in rising from the bottom to the bar. They were fifteen miles from the summit of North Fork pass, and expected to reach it with a grade of not to exceed fifty feet per mile. The writer says: "I wish some of our old Pennsylvanians who think there is no hards doubtfully about this country, could see these valleys. The bottom proper of this valley is covered with a perfect mat of timothy, blue and red clover and timothy. The second bottom, or bar, as miners call it, abounds in bunch grass, which possesses nutritious properties equal to any of the domestic grasses, and superior in one respect, retaining its sweetness and fattening properties during the entire winter."

Proposed Connection of the Grand Trunk and North Pacific Roads.

Richard Potter, President, and J. M. Grant, Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railroad, England, and several other railroad men who have been stopping in New York since their arrival from England, have gone to Nova Scotia for the purpose of their visit is to negotiate for a connection of the Canada Grand Trunk Railroad, which is largely owned by British capitalists, with the Northern Pacific Railroad, by which the former road will largely control one of the great through routes between the Atlantic and Pacific.

A Novel Narrow Gauge Line.

The London *Times* has the following: A novel and experimental railway has just been constructed at Aldershott Camp. It is of eighteen inches gauge, and upon the "suspension" principle patented by Mr. J. B. Fell. It is to be worked by a locomotive engine specially designed and built by Messrs. Manning, Wardle Co., of the Engine Works, Leeds. It is to meet military as well as other requirements that the "Narrow Gauge Suspension Railway" has been introduced. It can be made and worked at a much less cost than any other form of railway, and is capable of carrying the whole of the traffic of branch or mineral lines. The whole railway consists of a continuous permanent way, formed of wood or iron; a single row of pillars, standing at regular intervals along the line; the lower ends of the pillars rest upon wood sleepers, and are steadied by transverse diagonal struts; holes are dug in the ground, the pillars placed in position, and the earth well rammed down. The length of the pillars varies according to the contour of the ground, for these upper ends must range with each other, so as to carry the superstructure; this is formed by two longitudinal beams of wood (or iron) placed side by side, with a space between them, kept from being strutted from, and supported by, the pillars. The railway will thus be sometimes only seven feet above the surface, while in crossing valleys or ravines it may be from twenty to thirty feet high from the ground, and it may have curves or gradients as on any other railway. These longitudinal beams form continuous "sleepers," and carry four rails—two on their upper surfaces, and two on their outer sides; the surface rails are formed by making a twenty feet length of the railway to pivot on one end, while the other end, resting on a pair of rollers, travels from the main line to and from the siding. The carriages are suspended below the axles, by which arrangement the center of gravity is brought very low, and they are furnished with horizontal wheels running against the "guide" rails above described, whereby the equilibrium of the carriage is maintained, and it is rendered almost impossible for it to leave the rails. A committee of royal engineers, having been appointed by the War Office to investigate the merits of the system, reported so favorably that an experimental locomotive line of eighteen inches gauge about one mile in length, has been made at Aldershott Camp. All the details appear to have been carefully considered, and, if the result is as satisfactory as anticipated, it is intended to make several miles of this railway in and about the camps at Aldershott, and in leisure times the soldiers will be exercised in taking down and putting it up again for military transport service.

THE NEW DIAMOND LAND.

Wonderful Discovery of Precious Stones at the Head-Waters of the Colorado and Chiquito—Diamonds, Rubies and Sapphires by the Pound.

A New Industry Opened Up to the American People, &c., &c., &c.

There is a tradition that when Cortez and his horde of rapacious followers were granted audience in Montezuma's palace the eyes were dazzled by the gleam of the precious stones with which his mantle and sandals were embroidered, and when "they parted his garments among them," after having seized and deposed the unfortunate monarch, those articles of apparel thus bejewelled became a rare bone of contention among the Spanish chieftains. To satisfy the disappointed ones who failed to share in the despoiling of a king, Cortez caused it to be proclaimed that all the diamonds in "the Venice of the Aztecs" should be given to the strongest, and the Spanish soldier, severe penalties, with the proviso that in the event no *quid pro quo* being returned contraband thought to be held by him. The consequence, as it might be expected, amounted to a dead letter, and so exasperated were the unfortunate natives at being despoiled of their glittering gems, many of which had a sacred value, that they swore and bound their children by oaths never to reveal to the robbers the home of the diamonds. Well was that oath kept. Long the Spaniard ruled in Mexico, but fruitless were his efforts in search of the Aztec Golconda. The mines in which the precious stones were found and the jewels so scattered into distant districts that no trace was left which might lead to their location. There were, however, of their existence was probably soon forgotten, and from that day to this the source whence the belles of ancient Mexico obtained the gems which formed the bracelets which clasped their pretty wrists and the necklaces which hung on their faintly tinted bosoms was lost to man. While the location of the mines remained secret, the diamonds themselves made no sign. They apparently had no ambition to shine in the world, but remained content in the obscurities of the Koh-i-noor, the Moon of the Mountains, and other famous gems, were paraded with ostentatious pride before the monarchs of the Old World, the fellow-stones in the crown jewels of the Montezumas hid their light under a bushel, and there was no Ali Baba to open open sesame to the treasure. But to use a vulgar proverb, it is a long lane that has no turning, and by some spade lefty thirsty fate the mines, which for centuries kept the secret was discovered after four centuries of silence. He was no babbler, that miner, for he kept his secret to himself, and not to even what his good ends had sown. His knowledge of the whereabouts of what may prove the richest diamond field in the world he shared with one or two companions, but they, unable from want of capital themselves to work the mines profitably, sounded the tremendous news to a select few of San Francisco's most substantial capitalists. These capitalists were very flighty fellows, and took good care not to make their El Dorado public.

THE NEW EL DORADO.

Their operations were conducted so secretly that they were enabled to visit the treasure-trove and secure the sum of $200,000 worth of precious stones from the vaults of one of the San Francisco banks before any little bird was aware of their goings on. Even now, though the telegraph has announced these particulars through the length and breadth of the land, there are few persons outside the favored few who can point out the spot where diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds of the small size, and which are far from contemptible in value, can be picked up by the quart! Every one knows that the new fields are somewhere near the head-waters of the Colorado and Chiquito rivers, but the "somewhere" is very indefinite, and none are wiser for this knowledge. There are reports of the finding of diamonds in Arizona, a very Arcadia, and—to confirm the tradition—that these were once the mines worked by the Aztecs. Whether this be true or not, we owe their erection to the natural love of ornament so characteristic of the human race, which, when once fairly aroused, is always ready to pay any price for the gratification of its whim. To be sure the gems to be picked up by the quart! Every one knows that the new fields are somewhere near the head-waters of the Colorado and Chiquito rivers, but the "somewhere" is very indefinite, and none are wiser for this knowledge. There are reports of the finding of diamonds in Arizona, a very Arcadia, and—to confirm the tradition—that these were once the mines worked by the Aztecs. Whether this be true or not, we owe their erection to the natural love of ornament so characteristic of the human race, which, when once fairly aroused, is always ready to pay any price for the gratification of its whim. To be sure the gems are scattered around in the vicinity, while impurity, and adapted for mining purposes, has been excavated near them; but whether this is so or not, it matters little. At this moment in our country a mine yielding stone of which are rated as high as $5,000, are still in the rough. The chief of the diamond department of the establishment has recently returned to New York from a journey to the newly discovered district at the Cape of Good Hope, and equal to even the South American diamond fields in every special character. Specimens of California stones is their whiteness, which is a peculiarity observed of other diamonds found in the South American States. None of the stones have as yet been put in the market, the cutting only having been done with a view to estimate their quality and value. Besides the diamonds a few rubies have also been tested by connoisseurs, but are pronounced of inferior quality. None of the other stones have yet been forwarded, and one is left to his imagination or his reminiscence of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments in picturing quarz in the San Francisco bank, and the pecks and bushels not yet extracted from the treasure laden bosom of mother earth. The telegram stating, with spartan brevity, that besides the diamonds there were

FOUR POUNDS OF RUBIES,

sapphires, and emeralds in the bank's vault, certainly could have conveyed but little meaning to the ordinary mortal. There was something suggestive, however, in the statement about some of the sapphires being as large as pigeons' eggs.

Such a discovery, even if not so great as anticipated, will undoubtedly give a great impetus to the diamond cutting business, which is at a low ebb in this country. Only Tiffany's and a Boston house employ diamond cutters into it all, and they hardly employ a dozen workmen between them. There is but little doubt that the diamond fields discovered by Arnold, which is the home of diamond cutting, who are reported to be striking for higher prices, would be glad to enter upon the new field of operations which the discovery of new diamond fields have opened to them.

Whether this avalanche of precious stones, when precipitated in its entirety upon the world, will "bear" the markets greatly seems to be a disputed question, but there is every reason to believe that it will. To be sure the calling in account of the few facilities for the business will be tedious work, and it will be a long time before the stones are ready for sale, but slowly but surely they will force prices down. Not a quarter of a century ago $1,500,000 worth of Brazilian diamonds, although in the rough, so overstocked the English market that many of the first houses went down. —*N. Y. World.*

Texas Cattle Trade

Even before railways began to furnish additional outlets for Texan cattle, the trade in them was immense. For without those auxiliaries it has rapidly augmented from year to year. It is estimated that 600,000 beeves have been driven from Texas into Kansas, Nebraska, and the Western Territories during the past year. It takes about 20,000 head of beeves introduced. It can be made and worked at a much less cost than any other form of railway, and is capable of carrying the whole of the traffic of branch or mineral lines. The whole railway consists of a continuous permanent way, formed of wood or iron; a single row of pillars, standing at regular intervals along the line; the lower ends of the pillars rest upon wood sleepers, and are steadied by transverse diagonal struts; holes are dug in the ground, the pillars placed in position, and the earth well rammed down. The length of the pillars varies according to the contour of the ground, for these upper ends must range with each other, so as to carry the superstructure; this is formed by two longitudinal beams of wood (or iron) placed side by side, with a space between them, kept from being strutted from, and supported by, the pillars. The railway will thus be sometimes only seven feet above the surface, while in crossing valleys or ravines it may be from twenty to thirty feet high from the ground, and it may have curves or gradients as on any other railway. These longitudinal beams form continuous "sleepers," and carry four rails—two on their upper surfaces, and two on their outer sides; the surface rails are formed by making a twenty feet length of the railway to pivot on one end, while the other end, resting on a pair of rollers, travels from the main line to and from the siding. The carriages are suspended below the axles, by which arrangement the center of gravity is brought very low, and

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Politics in the Northwest.

Iowa and Michigan All Right.

A New Tariff Manual Issued.

Sumner Honored with a Serenade.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1872.

Encouraging from the Northwest.

Secretary Belknap is in receipt of letters from Iowa most encouraging to the Republicans, and from which he believes their majority will not be much if any less than forty thousand. Only one Democratic Congressman is probable in any contingency in the State, and even this is doubtful. From Michigan the political news through private sources is altogether favorable. Eight Republican Representatives and a large Republican majority are morally certain from the State in November. Representative Conger was renominated the other day. Representatives Foster and Waldron will probably be returned, and Hopson, a former member from the Third district is likely to be elected.

Will Not Follow Sumner.

The *National Republican* of this city this morning editorially says that the reports that Mr. Samuel Hooper is on the eve of declaring for Greeley are ungenerous and unjust. Mr. Hooper, although the personal friend of Mr. Sumner, will not follow him in his treason against the Republican party.

Tariff Manual.

The Treasury Department has just published, for popular distribution and use, a manual of the existing tariff acts, accompanied by a complete tabular arrangement of the rates of duty on all imported articles of every kind and character under the present statutes, together with the special clauses of the last tariff act. The whole makes a forty page pamphlet, convenient and valuable.

Summer Serenaded.

The serenade to Mr. Sumner this evening passed off with perfect propriety and to the entire satisfaction of all attending. The evening was clear and pleasant, the audience large and respectful, and the whole proceeding brief and appropriate. Mr. Sumner spoke from the steps of his residence, near the Arlington House, and during his remarks the most perfect silence was observed. Curiosity and expectation of a political harangue doubtless attracted many to the spot, who went away disappointed. The affair, whatever may have been the intention of its authors, was accepted by Mr. Sumner entirely in the light of a personal compliment, and was restricted by his remarks within that limit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1872.

SUMNER SERENADED—MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH.

Senator Sumner was serenaded to-night by Dr. Augusta, William A. Wormley and other colored citizens. A number of white persons were also present. The procession marched in a body, and beg to thank you from my heart in seeing you on this occasion. I think of you only as personal friends, among whom I have lived more than twenty years. During that considerable period changes have occurred of incalculable importance to the country, but especially to the colored people. I have entered upon my public duties here slavery was in the ascendant, giving law to usages of life. The colored man, even though a free slave, was degraded; was not allowed to testify in court. He was shut out from public schools; he was excluded from public conveyances, and thrust away from the ballot box. But here in the national capital all these terrible wrongs have ceased; court rooms, school houses, horse cars, ballot boxes, all are open, never to be closed. Revolutions do not go back ward, therefore you may rest secure in what I have said to you, that slavery can will never be revived, nor will you be remanded or limited in any of these rights you have got. Thank you again for this visit to Sumner.

Most sincerely do I congratulate you on these signal triumphs, so little to be expected when I first became associated with you, and when we consider the brief period in which they have been accomplished. Assuredly, we may indulge in hope and trust for the future. [Cries of "we will."] It is my duty to point out to you many and serious dangers, which will be only by the enactment of a civil rights bill which shall relieve the citizen from all liability to harm from any exclusion or discrimination on account of his color. Only then will be established that equality before the law to which now for the first time in our history all political parties are distinctly pledged. Here there can be no question; it is in the platforms of all. The Democratic party have to-day done so. Then will you have all the assurance of your rights that can be found in the Constitution and laws of the land, and you may rest assured I shall not disguise from you that something more will be needed. There must be a constant watchfulness on the part of the people that these are enforced in letter and spirit. There must be no failure in awakening and inaugurating public opinion. You can do much, I would almost say can do everything. But you constantly have I urged, in public speech, and in all my intercourse with you, that your colored fellow citizens, as this assurance will enable me to say, by petition, by speech and by vote. Above all never vote for any man who is not true to you. Make allegiance to you the measure of support. [Cheers.] So doing, all parties will seek your votes. You will be felt, and your cause will be respected. Please accept these few words as my acknowledgement of your kindness this evening. [Cries of "go on"] From long acquaintance you know something of my sympathies. [A voice, "I do."] From the beginning I have sought to prove true, and always to the end I shall seek to serve you. Your cause my life is dedicated, and nothing can turn me from it—nothing can tempt me or drive me from its support.

The Senator retired as the crowd applauded. The band played several airs and a number of white and colored persons entered the house to shake hands with Mr. Sumner.

The Great National Camp Meeting—Forty Thousand People Expected.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

URBANA, O., August 9, 1872.

The arrivals to the national camp meeting continue to increase. About two thousand persons arrived here to-day. It is expected there will be at least forty thousand people here by Sunday to attend the meeting.

Grandson of Thomas Jefferson Killed.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 9.—Major Thomas Jefferson Randolph, great grandson of Thomas Jefferson and contractor on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was killed yesterday evening, near Hawk's Nest, Fayette county, by a premature explosion while blasting.

THE OIL REGIONS.

New Flowing Well Near Titusville.

[From the Titusville Herald of yesterday.]

A new well was struck at six o'clock yesterday morning on the Abbott and O'Hare tract in the Octave district, about one and a half miles south of this city. The sand rock was struck at a depth of 850 feet, and when the drill penetrated two feet further oil commenced to flow, spouting at intervals of about half an hour to the height of one hundred feet. The tools were immediately withdrawn, and the force of the gas prevented the men from drilling any further. Last night the well stood, they determined, the force of gas having somewhat diminished, to try and drill deeper. The boiler is about 125 yards from the well, which is considered a safe distance, the gas being beyond the reach of fire. This well makes a better show than any other this far struck in the Octave district. The land interest is owned by Hugh O'Hare, Wm. H. Abbott, Thomas C. Weaver and Joseph Dixon, being on a tract of fifty acres in fee. The owners of the working interest have leased the greater portion of this tract, on which the well stands. Their names are Thomas C. Weaver, A. Purtill and Joseph Dixon. The well was yesterday visited by a large number of operators and others. This tract is on the old northeast and southwest belt, into which the Oil Drake well was the first to penetrate. That is highly prolific between Oil creek and Benninghoff run there can now be no question, and the shrewdest operators consider it only a question of time when the whole of this line between these two points will be made to yield as largely as any of the tracts in this vicinity.

THE ship Josephine Oulton, now in New York, caught a stupendous whale off Cape Clear recently, which was lying sick on the surface of the water. The captain states: "Birds were playing around it, and some had commenced picking on it. There were two small holes in the body picked by the birds. I launched the boat, with harpoons, lines, knives, and everything needed to capture it, made fast to the whale, brought ship to under the lee and rigged her tackles, gangway and center, and commenced cutting. There was no struggle whatever. The whale being too far gone to struggle, we cut him up and took him on board. We took out at least four thousand gallons of oil, and threw away, at least three barrels of anbergris, worth ounce for ounce with gold. We tried the oil out and saved the head and fins, which are now on board. The whale was about seventy feet in length, the head measuring twelve feet."

THE EIGHTH IN THE FIELD.

Organization of A Grant and Wilson Club in the Eighth Ward.

Last night a large meeting of the citizens of the Eighth ward was held in the school house on Franklin street for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson campaign club.

George B. Chalmers was called to the chair and Alex. Seanor officiated as Secretary. About sixty names were inscribed on the roll of membership.

The following committees were appointed.

On Organization—Jno. S. Lambie, William Kerr, Hun. Lowe, Samuel Kilgore and Alex. Seanor.

On Marching Corps—Samuel Kilgore, Geo. Boothe and Henry Cochrane.

On Finance—

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

THE receipts of raw iron at Pittsburgh for the month of July, 1872, were 33,370 tons, against 22,340 tons for the corresponding month of 1871—an increase of 13,030 tons.

BUCKALEW has not yet accounted for his opposition to the execution of the draft in Columbia county. As the leading spirit of the Fishing Creek Confederacy, he has leave to rise and explain.

THE Hon. JAMES S. RUTAN, of Beaver, has been renominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the sixteenth district. Mr. RUTAN made a most trustworthy and efficient representative, and as Speaker of the Senate gave entire satisfaction. He is very popular in the district, and will be re-elected by a handsome majority.

BUCKALEW voted against the Civil Rights bill, the Fifteenth amendment, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the Freedmen's Bureau, and every measure calculated to secure the rights of the blacks. Is it any wonder, then, that his friends fear the colored voters of Pennsylvania? He has had many a whack at the poor negroes; now they propose to have a whack at him.

THE New York *Express* tries to console itself for the defeat of its party in North Carolina by endeavoring to believe that better luck awaits it elsewhere. During a recent visit of its editor to New England, that paper says he was informed—in answer to an inquiry whether there were any Greeleyites thereabouts—that the "woods were full of them." No doubt of it. The reply is the most pertinent illustration of the present condition of the Greeley-ocracy that could be given. Unquestionably they are in the woods—the perplexing difficulty, and one which they seem entirely unable to solve, is how to get out of them.

WITH reference to ex-Congressman FARNSWORTH'S accession to the Confederate party, the Chicago *Times*, unexceptionable Democratic authority, effectually disposes of the matter by saying that his letter, like those of SUMNER and BANKS, "in nearly all its paragraphs is the plea of a demagogue," soured by the defeat of his political aspirations. But a few days before the Elgin convention he told his neighbors in Kane county that he should advocate the return of GRANT; in other words, that he should advocate that which he had "been long convinced would not be for the good of the country." FARNSWORTH'S letter, says the *Times*, shows that he *can* eat crow, although he cannot give a respectable reason why he should eat it—and this, we take it, exactly covers the case.

A NOTICEABLE feature of this campaign is the lively interest manifested in the struggle by our naturalized fellow-citizens. It is evident that the great bulk of the German and Scandinavian vote will be given to the Republican candidates. In the Northwest the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes constitute a very important part of the population, and in more than one State will exert a preponderant influence upon its vote. The Republican party is to be congratulated upon the fact that this thoughtful and thrifty class of citizens is found almost wholly ranged under its banners in the present contest, and this is all the more gratifying because the uprising among them appears to be spontaneous, and is not the result of any outside political engineering. Their countrymen in Pennsylvania and other States will be glad to learn of their interest in the triumph of the cause which they also have so warmly at heart.

ONE swallow does not make a summer. While the result of the North Carolina election is every way encouraging to Republicans in other States, it by no means warrants the conclusion that the race is to be won in a canter. The Confederates have lost their first battle, and with it the moral prestige on which they counted so largely for future effect. But, although their defeat must necessarily dishearten them for the time being, they will not on that account relax their prosecution of the fight. On the contrary, their disappointment will cause them to redouble their efforts to win in other quarters the advantages they failed to obtain in North Carolina. And this sour and sullen resolve calls for the exercise of the utmost possible energy on the part of Republicans everywhere, more particularly in our own State, where the great crash of the battle is to occur. Our friends in North Carolina have broken the enemy's line, and we have the right to feel elated over their gallant success. But let us see to it that our ranks are fully ready for the shock.

IT is a notorious fact that not a few of GREELEY'S Southern supporters advocate his election on the express ground that, as President, he would "pay the losses of the South." It is now said that Confederate bonds in Europe, which before his nomination were absolutely worthless, except as waste paper, have suddenly obtained a considerable value, and that none can be purchased from parties owning them, and it is reported that certain foreign bankers claim to have received assurances that, in the event of HORACE GREELEY'S election, the bonds in question will ultimately possess considerable value. The rumor derives significance only from the fact that the Southern politicians who support Mr. GREELEY, and who were foremost in their attempts to destroy the government a few years ago, openly declare their belief that their candidate is in favor of remunerating the Southern States for the losses incurred in the prosecution of the Slaveholders' rebellion. However unlikely it is that the Confederate debt will ever be saddled upon the country, some of Mr. GREELEY'S new friends make no concealment of the fact that they propose to effect it if possible. And therefore it is well for the people to be on their guard.

TWO MORE lies nailed. Here is number one: For months past a forgery has been going the rounds of the opposition press, forming the text of innumerable virulent speeches and paragraphs during that time, purporting to be a letter of President GRANT, under date of February 17th, 1869, in reply to a gentleman who had forwarded him a testimonial from certain citizens of New York. The forgery was in the date, the letter itself having been written in February, 1869, while the writer was General of the United States armies. Here is number two: Mr. A. T. STEWART has been reported to have said that President GRANT'S cottage at Long Branch was purchased and presented to him by eight subscribers, after he became President; whereas, that which Mr. STEWART did say was, "that he knew of one gentleman who had been invited to become a subscriber to a fund for the purchase of a cottage for the President." No such subscription was made, nor had the President any knowledge of or complicity with the intended donation. The *World*, which, in common with the rest of the Confederate press, has given currency to these venomous fabrications, has sufficient fairness to make editorial admission of their inaccuracy," albeit it is somewhat grudgingly done. Now let us see whether the lesser lights of the opposition will have the decency to follow its example.

It takes a good many frosts to make a winter, and although the outcome of the *Tribune's* North Carolina campaign was of a very different character from that which it had hoped for, there is yet time for that journal to retrieve its disaster and vindicate its capacity for Democratic leadership. The State of West Virginia holds an election on the 23d of the present month for State officers and a new Constitution, one feature of which is a clause, to be voted on separately, to prevent negroes from ever holding office in the State. This proposition was framed in deference to the *Tribune's* new friends and allies; and, as was naturally to have been expected, it has intensified Republican sentiment to a degree which bids fair to cause considerable damage to the Confederate party of "reconciliation," unless some abler champion than has yet appeared shall presently come to the rescue. There is an impression abroad that the proposition is a gross and flagrant outrage, for which not even the shadow of an excuse exists, and the colored people of the State have an idea that their rights and liberties are menaced and endangered by it. Here is an admirable opportunity for that great exponent of the doctrine of equal rights to all to enlighten their ignorance, and convince them of their foolish mistake. Let the *Tribune* fling itself into the breach.

BUCKALEW EXPLAINS ONE VOTE!

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, the Confederate candidate for Governor, after due deliberation, has mustered courage to write a letter to the *Lycoming Standard*, in which he explains the first vote in the long list comprising his "Record" in the United States Senate, as set forth in the COMMERCIAL of August 8th. He voted (December 22, 1865) against an amendment "that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person enlisting after the fifth of January next," and explains that this amendment, against which he voted, "was to *reduce* bounties." Very well. Let us give him the benefit of this, and say he voted once against reducing bounties. This was his first vote on the subject, and in the light of all his subsequent votes and acts, it is only charitable to suppose that he voted right by chance or accident that once. At all events, his record shows no other vote consistent with his first, and he makes no attempt to explain a single other vote, but disposes of the entire record in this evasive manner:

"This false imputation which I have exposed is no more gross and unjust than many others in the article sent me, but I have taken it because it stands first in order among them and constitutes a fit representative of the whole."

We have no disposition to do Mr. BUCKALEW the slightest injustice, and there is no need to misrepresent his dark record as a Senator. Every general rule may be said to have its exception, and, from whatever cause this single exception may have been brought about, he is welcome to the credit of it. And now it will be in order to explain his scores of other votes, *if he can*. That he has not attempted to do so is the strongest possible proof that he has not been misrepresented. This one vote out of fifty is a rare exception indeed—and, in the language of the poet:

"Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than *disprove*, the just remark."

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE PEOPLE.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* is not pleased with President GRANT'S response to the speech delivered by the Marquis DE NOAILLES on the occasion of presenting his credentials as French Minister at Washington. "There is only one thing," says the *Courrier*, "which strikes us in the words pronounced by the President of the United States—namely, their triteness (*banalite*) and the utter absence of any thought." And then the French editor goes on to remark that the occasion afforded the President a chance of making a little electoral capital, such as under present circumstances should not be disdained. "In the course of his administration Mr. GRANT has not precisely conquered the sympathies of the Franco-American population; he has not missed an occasion of showing himself hostile to France, and by a few words, appropriately placed there, he might have gained a slight advantage over his competitor, who, also, on his part, has much to do to win the suffrages of our compatriots."

The Frenchman's criticism is legitimate enough, and points out a feature of the President's address of welcome to the ambassador, which quite naturally seemed surprising to a foreigner long familiar with American politics, and deeply conversant, as an attentive observer, with the election tactics of American candidates for popular favor. General GRANT, a candidate for re-election, is, of course, presumed to be aware that, in consequence of the recently awakened interest of French citizens in the politics of their adopted country, and of their consequent organization for the exertion of political influence, the French vote has lately become a matter of some practical concern. As the editor intimates, the reception of the new French Minister presented an occasion where the President, in the most natural way, and without the possibility of giving offense to any person or to any nationality, might have used expressions which would have deeply gratified all French citizens, and might have decided them at once to give him their support in November. His failure to take advantage of the opportunity, therefore, naturally strikes a shrewd politician as a remarkable oversight—indeed, as a phenomenon.

The truth is, that to candid people who have studied General GRANT'S character and ways, the omission referred to seems no oversight—no evidence of want of tact, but a trait strictly characteristic of the single-minded, direct, and masculine nature of the man. His reply to the ambassador's remarks was very brief, very neat in its expression, and simply perfect in sentiment and in appropriateness to the time. Any addition of the tenor and purport suggested by the *Courrier* could have been inspired only by the selfish motive which it thinks should have been present, and, paltry in origin, it would have detracted from the official grace of the speech, and from the personal dignity of the speaker. Whatever GRANT'S faults and defects may be, he is no charlatan, and dishins all the petty dexterities by which a smaller man would seek to kill two birds with one stone, or to make "electoral capital" while performing the duties of his office.

The same dignity and self-respect which were apparent in this instance habitually regulate the President's conduct and bearing, as the people have not failed to remark. While in matters affecting the government of the country General GRANT has shown unmistakably his deference for the popular will, and has proved his readiness to surrender favorite views of his own on discovering the opposition of the people, he manifests no desire to enlist popular enthusiasm, and no concern to conciliate unreasonable hostility. Half the clamor of which he has been and is the object might have been quieted, or even changed into applause, by giving way in regard to things relatively trifling. But GRANT is what he is in virtue of his character of resolution and steadfastness where his own judgment is thoroughly convinced as to right and propriety; and to such a spirit there are no trifles. He has been fiercely and most unscrupulously denounced for spending so much time away from Washington. It is not to be supposed for a moment that for him to stay almost constantly in the capital would involve great hardship or self-denial, and he is no doubt well assured that some popular favor would be the result of silencing his enemies on that favorite topic. But conscious of really neglecting no important duty in consequence of his absence from Washington, well convinced that "the country does not need him to sit up with it of nights," and that he can do even tenor of his way, without seeming to care for idle denunciation, or for the possible effects of his insouciance upon his popularity. Similar manly inflexibility is apparent in the constancy with which the President stands by his friends. Himself satisfied of their worth, his unwavering friendship seems to say, "I do not intend to yield to what seems to me groundless complaints, and if you do not like my firmness, why you have your remedy, and may use it if you please." The people admire and approve of so masculine a character. Demagogues can be found everywhere, and any day in the year and the people well know that they shall have demagogues, as they shall have the poor, always with them. But having found a President courageous enough to assert his own will where self-respect requires its assertion, and proud enough and self-reliant enough to disdain the cultivation of popularity by paltry arts, they are not going to put a stigma upon him and his administration by choosing HORACE GREELEY as his successor.

UNMASKING.

Judge J. S. BLACK—who as late as May 20th declared there were many thousands of Democrats who would refuse to be dragooned or bullied into the support of the GREELEY movement, and who, at a still more recent period, is reported to have said that if one should rake this world and the two adjacent, it would be impossible to find a more unfit man than GREELEY for President—has come out for the Confederate candidate, upon the ground that after maturely considering his character and career, he is of opinion that the Confederate party may so far trust him as to feel confident that his election would "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, by which, in his view, the infamous fraud on which they were engrafted was turned into "a bill of attainder." Judge BLACK is not sanguine enough to hope that it will give the Confederate party "everything at once," but he firmly believes that his election would be the introductory step to the "extinction" of the reconstruction acts and amendments, and the final restoration of the Lost Cause. With this understanding of what GREELEY is now, and what he is likely to be in the future, the Judge thinks no true member of the Confederate party need hesitate to support him. particularly when there is taken into account the legal influence which the Democracy will necessarily exert upon his conduct. These are some of the reasons which Judge BLACK assigns in explanation and vindication of his course. He has thoroughly satisfied himself that GREELEY can be used as a serviceable tool wherewith to accomplish the designs of those who mean to recover in the Union what they lost by going out of it—and he is willing to assist in utilizing him to that end. People of Pennsylvania, what response have you to make to this open declaration that the Democracy intend to reopen the issues settled by the constitutional amendments, as soon as the opportunity arrives? Shall the verdicts of the war be repudiated, or shall they stand? That is the question upon which, in October and November, you will be called upon to pronounce.

THERE seems to be a very considerable difference of opinion between some of Mr. GREELEY'S friends concerning the proper estimate to be placed upon his character, and the grounds on which he is supposed to deserve support. Judge BLACK, whose letter is elsewhere referred to, favors his election because it will "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of the hated reconstruction acts and amendments; while SUMNER lends him the light of his countenance for the reason that he believes he will preserve these guarantees of liberty intact. The Senator accepts him because he sees in his past anti-slaverism the sure promise of his future fidelity—while the Judge indorses him on the ground that, "although he did join the abolitionists in their 'devil's dance,' he never learned to keep step with his partners." If Mr. SUMNER is not too much engrossed in the contemplation of his own greatness to bestow some slight attention on this matter, it is respectfully suggested that he should do so without delay. He will find it interesting.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Tribune* charges the President with having treasured upon its domain. It says he keeps "an idiot."

The Industrial League of Philadelphia proposes to disseminate among the colleges of the country the standard works in favor of Protection. This is an important missionary enterprise.

The strictness of the German law against certain religious orders is to be somewhat relaxed. It is not to be a crusade against all the monks; for example, the Franciscans and Dominicans, having been threatened here and there, are to be left on sufferance so long as they behave.

Quiet, steady-going New London is creeping into the newspapers. She is sending a fleet of seal-fishing vessels away out to sea, and the old times of her sailing notoriety are being revived.

A number of Chinamen employed by the California Pacific Railroad to shovel gravel from a pit near Chico, recently took up the pit as a mining claim, and have developed an excellent gold mine.

From the triple point of view of the fecundity of marriages, of the absolute number of births, and of the excess of births over deaths, France occupies the lowest place of all the European States.

New York had a brilliant meteoric display the other evening, which convinced many skeptics thereabouts that the comet will duly make its appearance, as announced, on Monday next.

At a swimming establishment in New York, a "young lady" fell backward into the water, and inadvertently gave vent to a frightful oath. This led to an investigation, and it transpired that the profane person was "a young man of a distinguished family."

Some of the watering-place correspondents get things gloriously mixed. It is one of the diseases of New York journalism that the papers are afflicted with ignorant letter-writers, who indulge in personalities which are as untruthful as they are scandalous.

Arrangements have been made for a visit of the twelve English amateur cricketers (now on their way to this country) to Philadelphia, and they will play a number of games with the experts of that city on the grounds of the Germantown club.

Since the early days of California, when the restless miner forsook paying claims to go off in search of better diggings, there has never been larger gold returns, made from supposed "worked out" localities, in that State than at the present time.

Unripe fruit and over-ripe melons are making it exceedingly lively for the Southern doctors, according to the papers.

In consequence of the new tariff law there is extraordinary activity at present in the withdrawal of goods from bond at the principal eastern ports.

The health of New Orleans has this summer been remarkably good, the mortality having been even less than in the winter. The *Picayune* attributes the improvement to the purifying agency of heavy rains, and a better supply of fresh fruits and vegetables.

During the late hurricane in Ohio a bolt of flannel, containing forty-six yards, was carried nine miles by the wind. Letters blown from a postoffice were picked up nineteen miles away.

The new Chicago directory contains one hundred and thirty thousand names; twenty thousand more than last year.

A bolt of lightning in Missouri recently unhinged a door, carried it across the bed of a sleeping couple, and deposited it over a cradle where a little child was lying, without injuring any one. So says a local paper.

It is popularly believed, in many parts of Long Island, that residents of a district where the soil has been enriched with fish are more liable to be attacked by lockjaw, in the event of accident.

The coal supply of St. Louis is in jeopardy, from the strike of the miners in the St. Clair, Illinois, mining districts. Nearly all the coal received in St. Louis comes from this district, and most of the coal which is used on steamboats and railroads.

A comparative statement of the French and American five per cent. loans shows the former to be worth 84.50 and the latter 97.81, with the interest credit in favor of the United States five per cents.

Nobody ought to poke fun at the crow as an article of Democratic diet. North Carolina shows that it is as good as anything else to die at.

A new dove-tailing machine has just been invented which, for the purposes of a cabinet shop, and for box and trunk manufacturers, is said to possess advantages over any dove-tailing machine in the market for rapidity of execution and beauty and strength of work.

The people of Australia are just beginning to find out the advantages of the street car system over the old fashioned omnibus conveyance. The Melbourne Omnibus Company are inaugurating the movement, and have published a pamphlet to show the great development which these tramways give to city travel, owing to the extra speed and other facilities.

The First Merchants' Bank of New York was established about eighty years ago. The bank is still in existence, and is the center of all gold operations, the Gold Room and the Gold Room all being down on the institution.

The immense raft which has so long obstructed the Red river appears to move up stream instead of down, the motion being at the rate of about two miles a year. The explanation of this retrograde movement is that the logs of the lower end of the raft are continually broken away, and carried off by the floods and freshets, while the other end is continually receiving additions.

A BERLIN letter says the only power which has declined to enter into arrangements with the German government concerning the election of a new Pope is France. In reply to the overtures made, M. Thiers simply declared that he had no reason to believe that the next conclave would not be held in due form. This answer is the most significant, it being well known at Berlin that the French government have been endeavoring for some time past to secure the succession to the triple crown for the French Cardinal. Already they have so far succeeded in this as to induce a number of Cardinals to entertain a plan that the conclave should withdraw to French soil and proceed with the election in the city of Pau, close to the Spanish frontier. The correspondent adds: The election of the next Pope will be a political event of immense consequence, and perhaps may give rise to a fresh grouping of the powers.

ANOTHER WESTERN WONDER.

A Fossil Palm Tree in Colorado—How Old is the World?

The following is from the Denver City *News*: Twenty-one miles south of Denver lie the remains of a palm tree preserved in stone. It is on the hillside, looking down upon Cherry creek, and a hundred feet or more above the level of the valley of that stream. The soil is similar to that of most of the upland plain in Colorado, and covered at present with a thick crop of grass and weeds. Bunches of currant bushes, laden with fruit, cluster about the wooden rocks, and above, to the top of the ridge and along its crest, are scrubby young pines and a few large trees. At the foot of the hill, three hundred yards to the westward, passes the old stage road from Denver to Santa Fe. The traveler, looking up, could see a ledge or mass of rough looking rocks rising ten or twelve feet above the surface of the ground and about forty feet in length. Camp fires have been built against it and campers have doubtless sought shelter from storm or sun under its projecting front, little dreaming that they reclined in the shadow of a palm tree. The pupils of a school house near by have played about it many a day. Last winter a hunter for curious specimens stumbled upon it and guessed its true character. Specimens were brought to Denver, and pronounced by the best authorities petrified palm wood. But the mass was reported to large that the story seemed incredible.

A careful examination reveals the following facts. The monster tree evidently grew where it lies, and there has been very little change in the surface of the ground at that point since its fall. Its fall was toward the north and across a narrow tongue or spur of the hill, near the crest, on the south side of which it stood. The unevenness of the ground caused the part of the trunk now visible to break in two pieces. The first, or butt section, is thirty-nine feet long, and it has apparently rolled about half over, down the hill. In the heart was either a hollow or a mass of decayed wood, from four to six feet in diameter. The upper side of the log has been broken up by the action of the elements and frost, destroying between one-third and one-half its circumference, and the fragments lie scattered about in huge blocks. The more than half that remains intact is a huge trough, the surface of the earth is even with its brim on the up-hill side, and ten feet below it on the down-hill side. As before stated, this section is thirty-nine feet long. As near as can be determined without excavating the adjacent earth, the diameter of the tree at its base is twenty-two feet. Midway of its length, or twenty feet from the base, it is fifteen feet.

The second section is twenty-one feet long, and evidently lies where it fell. Striking square across the crest of the ridge, the immense weight almost buried it in the earth. Its outlines are hard to determine without digging, but at mid-length, or fifty feet from the stump, it is certainly nine feet in diameter. The two sections, as described, measure just sixty feet in length. Above that point the body of the tree fell into a gulch, which has been since nearly filled up by the wash from the hills above. Digging would doubtless reveal much more of the trunk.

And all this immense mass of wood has turned to stone, hard and flinty as porphyry. Some of it looks like agate, finely veined and delicately tinted. Other with opaline luster; some as white as the driven snow, or with the polished surface of chalcedony. Portions of the trunk must have been rotten, for its stony remains are honeycombed and the cavities filled with delicate crystals that sparkle in the sunlight like real diamonds. Breaking into the knots with heavy blows of the sledge hammer reveals miniature caves and grottoes glittering with stalactites and stalagmites of real crystal. Specimens of the bark can be chipped off, looking as natural as when it was in its own green leaves waved in the breeze and Darwin's inchoate man gamboled among their giant stems.

It is useless to speculate upon the time when that giant of the forest flourished; of the hundreds of thousands of years during which it terrial dirt and the shining waves of its fall and immersion in the silicious bath that charged its every fibre to flint. It is history in stone, telling of the times of the condition and climate of this part of the world that may well make one shiver if he expects to stop here fifty or a hundred thousand years longer. Meantime it can supply material for the walls of a court house, window sills and caps for all the Denver, or center table tops for the Western States. It is the very biggest thing—in stone—and among trees it takes the palm. Call at the *News* office, or at Rev. Hamilton's, and see specimens.

PERSONAL.

Horace Greeley is a staunch Universalist, but since the close of the North Carolina campaign he is said to be firmly convinced that President Grant has made his calling and election sure.

A few years ago a great admirer of Senator Sumner named his first son for him. The father and Senator met soon afterward, when the former told the latter what he had done. The Senator remarked that that "step was not wise; it was not best to give the name of a living person to another, because so many prominent men fell from their high estate and their reputation became tarnished before their public career was ended. Who will say he was not right?

General Sherman is coming back next month. We may be sure his incisive glance has discovered the good and evil in European military systems, and that he will be ready to propose much that is valuable for our own army. Small as our military force now is, it is the frame-work or *cadre*, which may be expanded into a colossal force if ever it should be again required. Such a visit as that of Sherman will tend to make the nucleus perfect.

The condition of Mr. Chase's health is evidently not such as to encourage his friends. He is now only sixty-four years of age, and has lived a life of unusual moderation in all respects, but, if recent advices are to be depended on, he is not likely to long escape the physical infirmities that have for some time been closely besetting him.

It seems somewhat singular that a young American of ability and with the most favorable social surroundings should not only take up his residence in Portland, Oregon, but go into Canadian politics. Yet an emigrant of just this character has been elected to the Provincial Parliament—Mr. Anson L. P. Dodge, a member of one of the wealthiest and most respected families of New York. That an American should so far overcome provincial prejudices as to receive such an honor is a matter of interest to us.

Bierstadt, the artist, has just returned from the Yosemite Valley with his portfolio filled with new and beautiful studies of the stupendous scenery of that remarkable region.

News has been received from Senator Thos. F. Bayard, who is now in Germany, which leaves no doubt of his speedy and complete recovery from his recent illness, brought on by overwork during the last session of Congress. Senator Bayard may be expected back early in October.

Sir George Cartier, Minister of Militia and Defence of Canada, commenced life in the humblest manner, having received an education through the exertions of his poor mother, who, it is said, sold apples for a living.

Professor Tyndall has engaged passage for New York, and may be expected in October. He is to remain in this country six or seven months, lecturing on the physical sciences, and a two weeks' stay being promised for the metropolis. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, will entertain the distinguished guest at his home. Already its own green leaves waved in the breeze and Darwin's inchoate man gamboled among their giant stems.

It is useless to speculate upon the time when that giant of the forest flourished; of the hundreds of thousands of years during which it terrial dirt and the shining waves of its fall and immersion in the silicious bath that charged its every fibre to flint. It is history in stone, telling of the times of the condition and climate of this part of the world that may well make one shiver if he expects to stop here fifty or a hundred thousand years longer. Meantime it can supply material for the walls of a court house, window sills and caps for all the Denver, or center table tops for the Western States. It is the very biggest thing—in stone—and among trees it takes the palm. Call at the *News* office, or at Rev. Hamilton's, and see specimens.

A Cheerful Neighbor for Young Widows.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

A friend in the country has an observatory on the top of his fine, elevated mansion, in which he has placed a telescope of power enough to command a very extended view, and here in this perch after dinner he smokes his cigar and enjoys the panorama. Some time since he observed a handsome buggy and span wending their way toward the house of a delightful young widow, living some miles away in the valley below, and was pleased to see her calling on her dog-days seemingly unemployed. Taking out his watch, he was about to take a mental memorandum of what he saw and tell her of it when they next met, but the pleasant picture was so changed in a moment that he concluded to say nothing about it for the present. Another friend, of the opposite sex, just then coming up, jumped from his carriage, threw his arms where they were most wanted, and kissed her. The engagement was not long after announced, and the match is commendable in telescopic neighborhoods.

Kissed and Died.

In speaking of the recent flood, which was so disastrous in several sections of Virginia, the Lynchburg papers record the following sad event: A mother and several little children were making their escape from a narrow neck of land, which lies between the river James and the canal, when they were amazed to find that the bridge was already gone and that their only hope was to cling on to the abutment of the bridge until the angry waves should subside. But as they stood there clinging to the abutment the waters continued to rise higher and higher, while, in the deep darkness they could hear the crashing of trees and the thunders of bridge timbers that were wildly dashing all around them. They had been in this condition for some time when the little girl felt that her strength was gone, and with a wild shriek of terror she exclaimed: "Kiss me, mother, for I can't hold on any longer." And with the warm pressure of that mother's lips upon her cheek, she was swept away and was seen no more.

It is stated, and the statement may be true, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has a contract with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, by which it secures the use of that road for its cars on satisfactory terms for a term of years. As Baltimore has given the Baltimore and Ohio Company notice that it will not be permitted to run its cars through the city beyond a certain period, flats are being constructed again which to transport them from Locust Point across an arm of the bay in front of the city. The distance is short, and it is thought will not involve any greater delay than the present system of pulling the cars through the city by horse power.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

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COMMISSIONER.
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DIRECTOR OF POOR.
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What We Need When Debilitated.

Appetite and digestion languish at this season. At the very time when the body most needs renovation and support, the stomach, its commissariat department, is apt to prove delinquent. Under such circumstances the necessity for a wholesome stimulant, tonic and corrective is self-evident, and consequently the demand for that peerless compounding of the three required elements, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is never more urgent than at midsummer.

It is true that a few medical bigots—fossils "left over" from the dark ages—recommend "gruel" purgation and water gruel as a cure for indigestion and its accompanying ills; but they make few proselytes. The majority of the community are sane, and all sane people are aware that a pure and powerful vegetable tonic with alterative properties, like Hostetter's Bitters, is the only cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and the "consequential damages" they inflict.

The human intellect, unless hopelessly diseased or egregiously humbugged, declines to astonish the weakened human stomach with feroc cathartics that, rushing like an avalanche through the intestines, threaten to take the inner membrane with them. To use a significant catch-phrase the days of "down-and-drag-out methods of treatment are "played out."

It is clearly understood that a medicated stimulant is essential to the renovation of an exhausted frame and that you cannot strengthen man or woman by dosing them with prostrating preparations. This is an era of common sense, and common sense approves of Hostetter's Bitters as the best article extant for invigorating, regulating and purifying the system and defending it against poison in the air we breathe, or the water we drink.

Pure Wines of All Kinds.

Pure Brandy, Pure Gin.

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The Course of Study is the same in both Schools, and includes the Common and Higher English Branches, Latin, Greek and Modern Languages.

Classes in German, French and Italian daily.

Instruction of the highest order in Drawing, Painting and Music will be provided in the Girls' School.

For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circular, to be had at the principal Bookstores.

Applicants for admission to our School received on and after MONDAY, August 26th.

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Teachers careful and experienced.
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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 9, 1872.

The continued good weather, although depressing on the unfortunates that are unable to get away from town, is giving the farming community just such weather as they require to get their crops safely harvested.

—Some weeks ago in a full review of the future of the grain market, immediately following the break in the "corner," we predicted an advanced rate for all the cereals. The present quotations of old wheat are at figures even higher than we had anticipated, while rates at Chicago and Milwaukee are fully up to Eastern prices, when the difference of transportation is taken into consideration.

Very much of the wheat throughout the region lately affected by the rains is in bad condition. The Northwest yield will not be up to that of last year, and the Tennessee crop, which at first promised to be unusually large has been seriously deteriorated by the rain. While there may be a slight decline in prices when the whole crop is ready for the market, it will be but slight, and the market will come up again to present figures as soon as it has felt the full weight of the new crop and has adjusted itself to the load.

—The wool clip has moved very sluggishly. On account of high prices, manufacturers are only buying as their necessities compel them, having a firm belief in a lower range of prices, especially on grades of higher value. Farmers, equally certain of a sustained market if not an advanced one, are selling only as they need money to meet maturing obligations.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116½	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	113¾
New 5s	113½	113½	113¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	116½
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	113¾
Central Pacific Railroad	114½
Currency Pacifics	114½

—The balance against the United States, in our commercial dealings with foreign countries, appears to be $68,000,000 for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, according to the report of the Bureau of Statistics. The figures of the shipping trade are even more unsatisfactory. In the imports and exports of the United States in 1861 the imports and exports of this class were $320,558,431; in 1871 they were $1,049,000,000. Last year the total trade was about $1,500,000,000. The freight in American vessels was a little over one third. Thus, foreigners are not only supplying us with merchandise, but it is carried almost exclusively in foreign vessels, while carried almost exclusively in foreign vessels, while the gold of the great European financial centers is gradually absorbing all the railroad and other great enterprises in the country. Of course, there must be an end of this thing before long, otherwise England and Germany may own the United States by virtue of the power of a first-class mortgage.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 9, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Canton	72	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Western Union Tel.						
Quicksilver	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	48	48
Reading						
Michigan Central	117	117	117	117		
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pitts	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	73¾	73¾	73	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96	97	97	96¾	96¾	97
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Chicago and Alton		117		117		
Do. preferred		120		120		
Boston, Hartford & Erie		11		11		
Harlem		127		127		
New Jersey Central		102½		102½		
Union Pacific	35½	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾

—Holders of Missouri State Bonds will feel interested in the following interesting and satisfactory statement of the assessment returns of that State for the year 1872, which show that the State has 36,099,505 acres of land, which are valued at $212,594,426, and with her cities, towns, and the valuable buildings in the farming districts, shows an aggregate real estate valuation of $467,553,142. The total returns of personal property amount to $140,922,990, which, added to the wealth in real estate and stock, makes the total taxable wealth of the State $608,476,132. This is nearly double the valuation of 1860. In the same time the population has increased from 1,182,909 to 1,721,295, according to the last census.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	88¾
Phila. and Erie	32
Lehigh Navigation	42½
Catawissa	45
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
North Penn'a R. R.	13¾
United Co's of N. J.	126
Schuylkill Navigat'n	18
Reading	98½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

REMARKS—Having but little to say with regard to the tone of the market our remarks shall be brief. This, all readers know, is the "dull season," and the market cannot be called active, though in some branches there is considerable activity. Without further remarks we give the wholesale rates of the markets unless otherwise named.

ASHES—Receipts 296 bbls. Prices are unchanged, with sales, as to quality, at $1 25@2 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Market quiet, with sales of common sods ash at 4c @ lb; refined 5c; nitrate soda 4½c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—Choice packed finds sales at 16@18c @ lb; common is a drug on the market. Receipts 39 packages.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note in prices, and report the market quiet, with sales at 8@9c @ lb.

BEANS—Prime white navy are in fair demand at $2 25@3 00 @ bushel.

ONIONS—Prices are quite uniform, and the market is reported dull. Small sales fancy at $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—No change in prices. Banner—Quarter pound cans, per doz. $1 25; half pound cans $3 25 per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; five pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, 32c @ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues active, with sales at the following figures: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders, plain shoulders 12½c; sides rib 9c; sides rib, clear, 9½c; sides clear 10c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef 20c; smoked $15 50 bbl; prime mess pork $16 50; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, oats and corn since our last:

Wheat sacks	740
Oats	2,377
Corn sacks	680

We find it rather difficult to give correct quotations of the grain market, for do we feel disposed to speculate upon its future. The following are the ruling rates at which sales are made by car lots on track and in elevator. Red winter, $1 50@1 60 per bushel. Corn—Yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 46@47c; free in elevator 50c. Rye—Market dull at 80@90c. Barley nominal.

HOPS—Demand fair for 71's at 65@70c; 70's 58@65. Hay—Sales on track and wharf at $28 00@29 00; new $18.

HUSKS—No. 1 per ton $90 00@00 00; No 2 $50 00.

LARD OIL—Market is quiet and steady at 90c.

LARD—Sales in a jobbing way at 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 16c.

CONSUMPTIVES' LYE—We are reported sales Pennsylvania at $5 76.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 50@7 00 (2 lb cans) tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $5 50@6 00 case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CIDER VINEGAR—Trade continues very active considering the fact that we are in the midst of the dog days' and that merchants generally are letting their stock run down, preparatory to the opening up of fall trade. The first two weeks of the present ten days has enabled the farmers to get their oats and hay up in the very best condition, and the crop of the former is larger than for many years. The hay crop is fully an average crop. The yield of wheat is much better than at last year, but the quantity where it was not affected by the long continued wet weather, is very fine. This immediate locality will have to look to other more favored for the time the larger part of their supply. If the farmers of Western Pennsylvania would follow the example of their Ohio neighbors in sowing their fall grain, and read more of what H. G. or some "other man" knows about farming, and then act upon it, there would be less occasion for murmuring at Providence for the failure of their crops. As faithful reporters of the growth of the commercial interests of our city, we feel in duty bound to speak of the cracker trade, which from small beginnings has grown into such vast proportions that no city in the Union of the size of our own manufactures such quality and varieties. We attach this gratifying success as much to the quality of the goods as to the enterprise of the manufacturers. Sugars remain very firm, and as the fresh crop in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland is a large one, we do not anticipate any lower figures for the next six months to come. Coffees are gradually stepping up in price and holders universally predict higher figures; but as a morning contemporary drew expression to some bearish movement founded neither upon fact or good reason, we herewith insert the remarks of one of the best commercial papers in the United States upon the article in question. We refer to the *Shipping and Commercial List*, and New York *Price Current*. We quote from the issue of the 7th inst.:

Coffee.—There is a better demand for Brazil from the trade, who, finding a pretty good outlet for their stock, are in the market to a fair extent, but the sale effected will show a reduction of one-quarter of a cent @ pound on all except prime qualities, and we do not quote quotations accordingly. These operations have brought the available stock to a low figure, only about 10 @ cent of it is here being offered at all at present market rates, the remainder lying held for a higher range of prices. The market, therefore, may be considered as closing with decidedly more firmness at our revised quotations, especially as the regular inquiry from the interior which has now set in may be expected to continue for some months to come, the country being, as a rule, poorly supplied. Rio is exceeding Rio telegram sales by a little more and more favorable to holders than others, and the last, given below, inspires much confidence to dealers in the future of our market, and it would be difficult perhaps to buy any great extent at our present valuations.

Below are the figures of what sales are made at in this market:

Ordinary Rio coffee 20,strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 26c.

Jegured Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra 11¼c; good do 10¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Cream pepper, 25c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 20.

EGGS—We are reported sales strictly good at 14½ @ 15c @ doz.

EGGS—Unchanged at 14@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—Receipts are falling off, being only 1,281 bbls. The market for family flour at which sales are made is somewhat excited, whilst old wheat brands are held steady at quotations. The following are the ruling figures at which we are now in receipt of advices and mills: Old wheat flour from stores at $7 00 per barrel, whilst medium grades command $6 50@6 75. Western springs are dull; sales at $7 50@8 00. Mill rates: National, white wheat $9 00; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, oats and corn since our last:

Wheat sacks	2,337
Corn sacks	680

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THE VERY LATEST.

ANOTHER SCARE.

Mere Incendiarism at Steubenville—Hotel Stables Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 9, 1872.

About nine o'clock a fire broke out in the stables in the rear of the United States House, which for a time threatened to be very destructive. It spread rapidly to barns and adjoining buildings, and the greatest excitement prevailed. At this writing the firemen seem to have the fire well in hand, and will probably soon succeed in subduing it. There is no doubt but the parties who were engaged in firing buildings on the night of the 7th were engaged in this work. If they are caught their funeral will be announced by telegraph. No estimate of the loss has been made yet, but it probably will not be very great, as the buildings burned are not very important.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Caldwell's Majority 1,200 to 1,500—Democrats Insist on Contesting.

RALEIGH, August 9.—The city is quiet. Caldwell's majority will be about 1,200 or 1,500. All the official returns are not yet in. The Democrats demand that the matter be contested before the Legislature, in consequence of alleged frauds in many sections.

POLITICAL.

Republican Glorification Meeting at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 9, 1872.

The Republicans held a glorification meeting here to-night over the North Carolina election. A salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, and bonfires kindled on the south side of the public park. The park itself was illuminated with Chinese lanterns. A band of music and glee club were on hand. Speeches were made by. L B. Matson, Capt. Chas. E. Douglas, candidate for Congress; Nell Lehman, Hon. John Sherman, Rev. J. E. Cheshire, and others. Mr. Sherman said the result of the election in North Carolina had surprised him. He had not been one of those who counted on success there. He had believed it was a Democratic State, and expected it to give a Democratic majority of thousands. He regarded the result as a prophecy. It was a type of coming events, which the other States shall vote next fall. He believed the favorable fortunes of the Republican party would continue until Grant and Wilson were triumphantly elected. He attributed the victory in North Carolina in great part to the influence of the faithful execution of the Ku-Klux laws by the national administration; completing in peace and quiet in the State, which had, in spite of the local government, been overruled by bands of ruffians and midnight assassins. He had no doubt that very many good citizens had quietly voted for the Republican ticket as the best means of promoting law and order and conserving the best interests of the people, and hence the unlooked for success. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. A few business houses and private residences were decorated with flags during the day in honor of the occasion. It is understood the Democrats propose to rejoice to-morrow night over the result from their stand-point.

Louisiana Factions Unable to Agree—Liberal Nomination for Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—The Democratic and Reform committees proposed that the Liberals ratify their nomination for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, and that all other nominations for offices on the ticket, State, Congressional and Electoral, be made by the Liberals. This as a final offer of compromise, was refused, and the Liberal Convention nominated D. B. Henn for Governor and adjourned till to-morrow. In the Pinchback Convention there was nothing important transpired.

Republican Jubilation Over North Carolina.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The Republicans fired one hundred guns this evening in honor of the victory in North Carolina, and to-night are holding a grand rally at Lucas Place, the headquarters of the Missouri club, at which several gentlemen of local prominence have spoken.

TOLEDO, August 9.—The Republican Democratic meeting was held here to-night in acknowledgement of the Republican victory in North Carolina. Salutes were fired from both sides of Summit, brass bands paraded the streets and speeches were made by prominent Republicans.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, August 9.—The Republicans here took their turn celebrating the result of the North Carolina election, and did it enthusiastically with cannon firing and speeches.

The Election in Montana Doubtful—First Gentile Victory in Utah.

SALT LAKE, August 9.—The *Journal* has a dispatch this evening from Montana which states that McGinnis, Democrat, is elected over Ireland. The returns are not all in yet. The contest has been a hard fought one. The Republicans are still hopeful for Clagett. Beaver county, in the southern section of the Territory, gives sixty-nine majority for Maxwell for delegate to Congress. This is the first county ever carried by the Gentiles in Utah.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 9.—One of the largest meetings ever held here assembled last night to celebrate the Republican victory in North Carolina. There was a procession with banners and flaring of torches. Several thousand people turned out. Speeches were made by a number of prominent gentlemen.

Man and Wife Fatally Burned by a Carbon Oil Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANNONSBURG, PA., August 9, 1872.

About eight o'clock this morning Mr. Frank Monsa and his wife attempted to kindle their fire with carbon oil, when it suddenly ignited, exploding the can and throwing the burning fluid over both of them, burning them so severely that Mrs. Monsa died after three hours of intense suffering. Mr. Monsa is still living, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Death at the Gaming Table.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—About two o'clock this afternoon, Spike Mallan, a well known saloon keeper, was shot and instantly killed in Bachman's beer saloon, by Cori Walters, game dealer. While Walters with a party were playing cards in Bachman's saloon, Mallan picked in and playfully tapped Walters on the cheek and turned to walk out. Walters grabbed a Remington Derringer pistol, fired under the table, and running to the door fired. The ball struck Mallan in the right arm and passed on to the heart. Walters was arrested.

Desperado Lynched.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 9.—A negro named John Mitchell, confined in jail at Covington, Tennessee, for attempting to outrage a young lady and nearly killing her in the attempt, was taken from jail last night by a party of citizens, who overpowered the jailer after a desperate resistance and shot Mitchell. The prisoner was a desperate character, having killed two men within the past year, and succeeded in eluding the officers until this last outrage.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A shooting tournament, under the auspices of the Kenicott shooting club, commences at Chicago on Tuesday next, and continues four days. Prizes of an aggregate value of $2,000, principally in cash, are offered. An offer is made to match Hodgedunx and Kleinman, well known Illinois shots, against any two men in America, to shoot one hundred single birds, to rise from the ground or plunge traps, for $500 to $1,000 a side, the match to occur the next day after the close of the tournament.

Justice Owen Dougherty, an old and well known citizen of Chicago, died yesterday.

Carl Schurz is announced to deliver a speech in Chicago to-night in German.

Christopher Johnson fell into the river at Chicago yesterday, and was drowned.

It is rumored that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is negotiating for the control of the Utah Southern, with the intention to push the work to the extreme southern part of Utah.

ALARM AT GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The Flow to the United States to be Stopped if Possible.

Next to the expulsion of the Jesuits, the subject most discussed in Germany just now is the necessity of reducing the flow of emigration to the United States. The vast increase of emigration this year seems to have awakened the government to a realization of its loss, and the cue is given to the semi-official and conservative press to raise a cry of alarm. The *Kreuz Gazette* fills its columns with doleful accounts from various districts where villages have been completely reduced by the American fever, and asks why does not the State levy an emigration tax, and why there be a tax of fifty thalers per head for every adult?

In similar strains a large number of journals are daily uttering their grief over the prevailing emigration fever, and Bismarck's organ joins in the complaint, though it lays the fault on emigration agents, who, it says, by their credulous victims by fraud and deception, and bring woe and ruin on families and entire communities. It particularly points the finger of scorn at a certain agent, William L. Rowland, who is a man of attractive exterior and engaging manners, and who from the United States with a sort of power of attorney to engage emigrants for unsettled districts. "Look out for him," says the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, "he is not a licensed agent of Germany, and should be denounced by all well disposed parties whom he approaches with his deceptive offers."

The *Deutsche Zeitung* reports that orders have been given to agents of individuals who are to persuade people to emigrate. All persons not supplied with papers saying they are fully entitled to emigrate, that they left no indigent family behind, and that they are not liable to military duty, shall be stopped at their own expense at the shipping port. It further cites law visiting evasion of military duty with a penalty of fifty to one thousand thalers and imprisonment of from one month to one year.

Habits of the Ostrich.

There has long existed a belief that the ostrich, contrary to the character of all other birds, is careless of her young, neglects them, and is even cruel to them. That this notion was shared by the writer of the book of Job is evident. It also prevailed a thousand years before the book of Job was written. See Lamentations, iv., 3: "Even the sea-monsters draw out the breast: they give suck to their young ones; the daughter of my people is become cruel, like the ostriches in the wilderness." It is probable that this idea respecting the cruelty of the ostrich toward its young is derived from the fact that, if a flock of ostriches be chased, and among them there be some very young birds, the latter are left behind by their parents, and fall a prey to the hunters. But, in reality, the ostrich has no choice in the matter. The wide sandy desert affords no place of concealment in which it might hide its young. Nature has not furnished it with weapons by which it can fight for them; and, consequently, it is forced to use the only means of escape by which it can avoid sacrificing its own life, as well as the lives of the young. It does not, however, leave the young, until it has tried by all means in its power to save them. For instance, it sometimes has recourse to the manœuver with which we are so familiar in the case of the lapwing, and pretends to be wounded or lamed, in order to draw the attention of its pursuers, while its young escapes in another direction. An instance of this practice is given by Mr. Anderson, in his "Lake Ngami." When we had proceeded a little more than half the distance, and in a part of the plain entirely destitute of vegetation, we discovered a male and female ostrich, with a brood of young ones about the size of ordinary barn door fowls. We forthwith dismounted from our oxen and gave chase, which proved of no ordinary interest. The apparent parent birds became aware of our intention they set off at full speed, the female leading the way, and the cock, though at some little distance, bringing up the rear of the family party. It was very touching to observe the anxiety the birds evinced for the safety of their progeny. Finding that we were quickly gaining upon them, the male at once slackened his pace and diverged somewhat from his course, but, seeing that we were not to be diverted from our purpose, he again increased his speed, and, with wings drooping so as to touch the ground, he hovered a little now in wide circles, and then decreasing the circumference until, he came almost within pistol-shot, when he abruptly threw himself on the ground, and struggled desperately to regain his feet, as it appeared, like a bird that had been badly wounded. Having previously fired at him I really thought he was disabled, and made quickly toward him. But this was only a ruse on his part, for, on my nearer approach, he slowly rose and began to run in a different direction to that of the female, by this time, he was considerably ahead with her charge." Nor is this a solitary instance of the care which the ostrich will take of their young. Thunberg mentions that, on one occasion, when he happened to ride near a place where an ostrich was sitting on the eggs, the bird jumped up and ran off, fluttering along the ground, by the affected manner of which it endeavored to draw off his attention from the eggs. When he faced her, she retreated; but as soon as he turned his horse she pursued him afresh.

Heathen Dogs.

A traveler who has just returned from a trip through Egypt and the Holy Land, says that when he landed at Athens he was struck by the unhappy and impolite appearance of the dogs. The wharf was full of dogs, but not a dog wagged his tail! And up the long way of the Nile, and from Dan to Beersheba, or rather from Beersheba to Dan, as he went, although all the towns and caravans were beset by hundreds of dogs, he never once saw a dog wag his tail.

They belonged to nobody. They cared for nobody. Wild, fierce, sad sour, hating and hated, yet they could not stay from man. They wanted human sympathy, and help of human love and teaching to make them good. But, only a little more dirty, and wild, and wretched, and thieving than the Arabs themselves, they got no help from them.

He said the caravan camped a week just outside the walls of Jerusalem. The rocky valleys were full of shaggy, yellow, wolfish dogs, that prowled around the camp all day and barked all night. If one spoke to either or was kindly they were frightened and suspicious and ran away, not knowing what it meant.

One more wise than the rest, or more loving, followed the strangers for miles, valleys and mountains of Beyrout. The ladies and gentlemen fed and coaxed him, whenever the party stopped to rest and eat. At the end of their several days' travel together, as they left him on the shore of the sea he seemed to be getting into his poor head a little of what Christianity meant—even to a dog.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, August 9th, 1872.

	Cents.
Mame, Oakdale, Pa	3
Mrs. J. F. Bell, Knightstown, Ind	3
Mrs. M. Park, New Geneva, Pa	3

JOHN H. SEWARD, P. M.

MT. WASHINGTON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Last evening the members of the Council of Mt. Washington held a meeting. Messrs. Bigham, Willard, Boucher, Soffel and Chairman Boggs were present.

A number of bills were read and warrants ordered.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay Mr. Halpine $500 for damages sustained by the opening of Railroad street.

A resolution was passed authorizing the building of a temporary lock-up, not to cost over $100.

A petition for the partial opening of Cowan street, from Hall to Lincoln avenue, was referred to the Street Committee. Laid over.

The fact that Mr. Boucher had been elected a Councilman and was filling his seat as such, he not being a resident of the borough for one year, as the law provides, was next brought to the attention of the Chair.

Lincoln avenue was ordered to be graded.

Mr. Boucher moved that Messrs. Rea, Douglass and Bigham be appointed a committee to fix the grade of Lincoln avenue.

Mr. Soffel disputed Mr. Boucher's right to appoint a committee, much more to retain his seat as a Councilman.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn and Council adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties.

This evening the fall season will be inaugurated at this establishment, under the management of Messrs. Gardner and Trimble, than whom there are further more competent to manage a variety theater successfully. Both gentlemen have been closely identified with the career of the Varieties for years and know exactly what kind of attractions best please the patrons of the house. The stage will be under the direction of Harry Williams, an old favorite in our city, and one fully competent and thoroughly posted in the duties devolving on him. The management has secured an excellent company, comprising some of the best variety artists in the country, who will appear this evening in an original and carefully prepared series of songs, dances, farces, &c., introducing everything new, fresh and attractive in the variety line.

Fire in Allegheny.

Shortly before twelve o'clock last night, flames were discovered issuing from a one-story sheet iron building, located in the yard of the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The building was used by the company for the storage of oil. An alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 14, corner of Ohio avenue and Bidwell street, which was promptly re-ponded to by the firemen, who soon extinguished the flames. There was a considerable quantity of oil stored in the building at the time, but a number of police and workmen in the employ of the Company succeeded in removing a large number of barrels before the fire had gained much headway. The building was not damaged to any great extent, and but few barrels of oil were destroyed. The entire loss will not exceed five hundred dollars. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

August 9, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	*Rise. Feet.	*Rise. Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	*Fall. Inch.
St. Paul	8	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	2	0	0	0	0
Omaha	9.7	0	8	0	2
Davenport	4.5	0	0	0	1
Leavenworth	5	0	0	0	0
Hannibal	5.1	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Ills	16.2	0	0	0	11
St. Louis, Mo	14.6	0	0	0	6
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.8	0	0	0	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.8	0	0	0	3
Louisville, Ky	12.3	0	0	0	9
Memphis, Tenn.	22.9	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	25.9	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	1.10	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.		0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La.		0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
†No report.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 18a18¾c; low middling 19¼a19¾c.

SAVANNAH, August 9.—Cotton quiet and in light demand; middling 20c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 9.—Cotton steady; middling nominal at 20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,771; shipments yesterday 1,536. Market fairly active and firm for shipping grades at unchanged prices, or $5 cwb.35 for light and medium, $5 50a6 00 for fair to choice, $6 25a7 75 for common to choice Texans. Hogs—Receipts to-day 5,850. Market dull and about 5c lower; extra sold at $4 75a4 85; good to choice $4 50a4 60; shipments yesterday 5,573. Sheep—Receipts 426. Market quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Sugar—common 8½c; yellow clarified 11½c. Coffee quiet at 16¾a19c.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Committee Completes Its Work. The New City and Its Representation in Councils.

Last night the Apportionment Committee held a meeting in the Select Council chamber. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of apportioning the numbers of Common Council. The gentleman then read a list of the taxables in each of the wards of the consolidated city.

The resident taxables in the old city, with the member of Common Councilmen to which they will be entitled to at the next election, and which representation will continue until a new apportionment is made, are as follows:

COMMON COUNCILMEN—OLD CITY.

Wards.	Taxables.	No. M'brs.
First	748	1
Second	902	1
Third	897	1
Fourth	961	1
Fifth	1,110	1
Sixth	1,397	2
Seventh	1,002	1
Eighth	1,278	2
Ninth	1,078	1
Tenth	752	1
Eleventh	1,058	1
Twelfth	1,915	2
Thirteenth	638	1
Fourteenth	1,625	2
Fifteenth	768	1
Sixteenth	1,200	2
Seventeenth	1,275	2
Eighteenth	343	1
Nineteenth	604	1
Twentieth	708	1
Twenty-first	714	1
Twenty-second	300	1
Twenty-third	406	1
Totals	2,8875	29

The apportionment above is arrived at under the act of April 24, 1872, which provides that the whole number of resident taxables in the old city shall be divided by forty, the quotient being the ratio for one member of Common Council. Where a ward has an excess of three-fifths of the ratio it is entitled to an additional member. The total number of resident taxables, according to the last January returns of the assessors is 29,875. This number divided by forty gives a quotient of 7493, the ratio necessary for one member. Three-fifths of the ratio or quotient is 4481, which gives an additional member. The lowest number of taxables entitled to two members would be 1,195, and to three members 1,942.

THE SOUTH SIDE IN 1872-3.

The following statement shows the apportionment of members of Common Council for the South Side boroughs, for the years 1872-3:

Wards.	Taxables.	No. M'brs.
Twenty-fourth	477	1
Twenty-fifth	745	1
Twenty-sixth	1,378	3
Twenty-seventh	823	2
Twenty-eighth	913	2
Twenty-ninth	840	2
Thirtieth	757	1
Thirty-first	749	1
Thirty-second	278	1
Thirty-third	594	1
Thirty-fourth	906	1
Thirty-fifth	276	1
Thirty-sixth	405	1
Totals	7,935	18

Number of taxables necessary for one member..... 492 91
Lowest number giving two members..... 796 60
Lowest number giving three members..... 1,295 57
Total number of members from South Side..... 18
Number of members from the old city..... 29
Total number of members in Common Council for 1872-3..... 47

THE SOUTH SIDE IN 1874.

According to the Apportionment act the South Side boroughs in 1874, and until the next apportionment will be entitled to 21 members (a reduction of 4), divided as follows: 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, one member each, and the 26th ward two members.

Each election district in the new city will be entitled to two Select Councilmen.

All of the above papers were presented at the meeting last night, in the shape of ordinances. They were referred by the committee and recommended to Councils for adoption. The meeting then adjourned.

Greeley Meeting.

Last night a Greeley, Brown and Buckalew meeting was held in Staley's Hall, Fifth avenue. Mr. M. J. McGann was called to preside and Mr. J. C. Duffy officiated as Secretary.

The organization completed the Chairman introduced C. Mayer, Esq., who addressed the meeting at length in favor of the Liberal candidates.

Alfred Kerr, Esq., was the next speaker. He dwelt on Gen. Hartranft's career as a soldier and concluded that military ability did not give civic virtue. Gen. Grant and "the ring" came in for some emphatic language which was evidently appreciated by the listeners.

The speakers were thanked and the meeting adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THREE Republican meetings to-night.

THE Varieties theatre opens for the season this evening.

SOME of the city appropriations are high and dry already.

THE Apportionment Committee had an harmonious session last night.

THERE were twenty-two performers at the Mayor's hasty dinner, yesterday.

MR. M. L. BRYAN, of the house of X. Bazin, of Philadelphia, is in the city.

THERE will be more Select than Common Councilmen after the next city election.

MAJOR BEARER is in New York, arranging for attractions for the Academy of Music.

MANAGER AIMS will open the Fifth Avenue Opera House for the season this night week.

A RABID dog created a sensation on Bingham street, near Fourteenth street. He was opportunely shot.

THE Mayor sent Wm. Taylor to the work house for thirty days, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

THERE will be a Republican meeting at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street this evening. Eminent speakers will be in attendance.

JACOB FERSON threatened to kill his wife yesterday, but an officer arrested the sanguinary Jacob, and now he lingers in jail.

MR. HUGH ADAMS, of the Typographical Union, was made happy last night by the addition of a member to his "Chapel." The aforesaid had no card but was duly initiated.

YESTERDAY a molder at Robinson, Rea & Co.'s works, in South Pittsburgh, named Conrad Fisher, had a finger of his right hand caught in a flask and so severely lacerated, that he has been compelled to quit work for the first time in twenty-one years.

WM. B. Ross made an information yesterday before Alderman Stewart, of Allegheny, against Henry Lane, proprietor of a saloon in Pleasant Valley, for selling liquor on ten consecutive Sundays. The usual papers were made out.

THE request on the old man killed on the Connellsville Railroad on Thursday was concluded yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Alderman Butler has preserved pieces of the clothing worn by deceased, in the possibility that the remains may be identified.

OFFICER ATKINSON, of Mayor Callow's police, had his coat torn to shreds yesterday afternoon, while attempting to arrest James Copeland, who was acting disorderly in the park. The officer, however, succeeded in landing his prisoner in the lock-up, notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the prisoner.

JOHN WOODS, residing near Twenty-fifth and Penn streets, has been committed to jail by Alderman Morcland, to answer a charge of outraging the person of a little girl named Catherine Dawson, employed by him as a domestic. His wife also charges him with adultery. He will have a hearing on Saturday.

THE Sandusky Baptist church, Allegheny City, having been, for the last few weeks, undergoing thorough repairs, will be opened to-morrow. The house has been tastefully painted and the main audience room beautifully frescoed. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. B. F. Woodburn, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and at half past seven in the evening.

A BOY named Willie Huber had a miraculous escape from death last night. He was crossing Carson street at the corner of Eighteenth street, Birmingham, when he was knocked down by the horses attached to a heavy wagon. He got under the horses feet, but strange to say he was rescued before he was injured of any account.

THE Rev. J. D. HERR, pastor of the Third Methodist church, of this city, has accepted a call to the Union Baptist church, on Grant street. The Methodist Protestant Conference will meet in annual session at Beaver Falls, on the Fourth of September, when Mr. Herr will dissolve his connection with the denomination. He will take charge of the church after the adjournment of Conference.

A MAN named William Farley alleged before Mayor Callow, yesterday morning, that he had been swindled out of a tavern on Spring Garden avenue, each having a horse and buggy. Unfortunately, he discovered, when about to leave, that Baker, whose watch he captured while riding in a street car.

MANAGER AIMS will open the Fifth Avenue Opera House for the season this night week.

SAMUEL PATTERSON and William Cummer, accused of robbing J. W. Mitchell of forty dollars and a silver watch, after entering him into a board yard in Allegheny, were committed by Alderman McMasters to jail by Mayor Callow, in default of two thousand dollars bail. Another information will probably be made against Cummer and by Mrs. Baker, whose watch he captured while riding in a street car.

SAMUEL PAYNE, colored, and William Tivis were before Mayor Callow yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were arrested on Second, or Ohio street, the previous evening, when Payne challenged any person in the saloon for a fight. Tivis accepted the challenge, when a regular fight ensued, but the police interfered and landed them in the lock-up. They were fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

JOSEPH MILLER, who keeps a tavern on Penn street, Twelfth ward, made an information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Joseph Hanlon with disorderly conduct. The prosecutor stated that Hanlon had been somewhat in the habit of getting drinks at his place without paying for them, and that on Thursday evening he came there somewhat under the influence and demanded a drink, offering to pay for it. He was refused on the ground that he already had enough. He became uproarious, and, as is alleged, threw a chair at Miller, fortunately missing him, however. Defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

Children Attempt to Kindle a Fire With Carbon Oil and Succeed—Two of Them Probably Fatally Injured.

Last evening an accident happened at the residence of Mrs. Salby, on Manor street, Birmingham, which may result fatally to two children. Mrs. Salby is employed in a pottery and during her absence had left her two little children at home in charge of a little girl named Lavelle. As the hour of six approached the children concluded they would light a fire on the stove, and in order to accelerate matters one of them procured a can of Carbon oil and was in the act of pouring the oil on some lighted chips, in the stove, when an explosion ensued, injuring the two Salby's probably fatally and the girl, Lavelle, severely. The timely arrival of some neighbors prevented a conflagration. At a late hour last night the Salby children were in a very serious condition.

Republican Meetings To-Night.

There will be a Republican meeting held this evening at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, at which Major Moreland, J. H. Kerr, Esq., and others will make addresses. A meeting will also be held in front of the office of Burgess Smithson, of Mt. Washington, which will be addressed by J. J. Vannote, Esq., and others, and a third will come off in Millvale borough, at which H. H. McCormick, Esq., will address those present. Let the meetings be well attended.

OWEN DORAN pretended to be dumb at the Mayor's early court yesterday, and refused to tell how he got drunk. The Mayor gave him thirty days in which to recover his speech.

A New Summer Resort.

With the thermometer at one hundred degrees in the shade, or thereabouts, the denizen of the city naturally feels a desire to enjoy, for a brief season, the fresh air and cool breezes of some sequestered spot remote from the busy haunts of men and yet it is frequently found inconvenient for business men to absent themselves entirely from their business, and while they sigh for "a lodge in some vast wilderness" they are compelled to remain in the heat of the city and plod on in their accustomed way. We therefore hail with pleasure the announcement that a company has been formed and a charter obtained for the purpose of providing, in close proximity to the city, a place where our citizens may retire with their families for a season of recreation from the cares of business, and yet be within easy communication with the city.

The Hartman Hall and Cottage Company of Pittsburgh, with a capital stock ample for the successful prosecution of the enterprise, propose to erect a commodious hotel building, first class in all its appointments, and fitted up with every modern convenience and attachment for insuring the comfort and pleasure of guests, and a number of cottages for the better accommodation of those desiring greater seclusion, in that beautiful district near the eastern terminus of the Penn avenue extension of the Penn Avenue Improvement.

The grounds surrounding the hotel and cottages will be tastefully laid out with walks and drives, supplied with fountains and otherwise ornamented, serving to render the place a most inviting one. While the locality selected is admirably adapted for the purposes of the company in every essential feature of a pleasant summer resort, its accessibility should not be overlooked.

It may be reached by Penn avenue, which affords one of the most delightful drives in the country, or by the numerous accommodation trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That this enterprise will prove a great success there can scarcely be a doubt, and we hope to see the Hartman Hall Company speedily organized. That it will receive the proper encouragement and will be well assured, from the very necessities that exist for such a place of resort. The plans of the hotel and cottages may be seen at the office of the company, No. 77 Fourth avenue, where additional information can be obtained and subscriptions to the capital stock are being received.

The Boston Range, Fiery Furnace, etc.

The firm of Graff, Hugus & Co., stove manufacturers and dealers, Nos. 206 and 208 Liberty street, is too well known to our readers to need any recommendation at our hands. We will, however, desire to call attention to one or two of the specialties of particular merit manufactured by them. Their Boston double oven cooking range is a vast improvement on ranges heretofore in use, being complete in all its parts, and commending itself to housekeepers by the economy of fuel it consumes in cooking. This range is claimed to be the best and cheapest of any yet introduced in this country, and was first brought to public notice last year, creating a sensation with other ranges. In this range the ovens are elevated over the fire, rendering its operation quick and perfect. The fact that over one thousand of these Boston ranges are in satisfactory use in the United States sufficiently attests their merits and shows how justly they are appreciated.

The "Fiery Furnace," manufactured exclusively by the firm designated, has rapidly come into favor and use since its introduction. Messrs. Graff, Hugus & Co. are in possession of several hundred testimonials, expressive of the thorough satisfaction it has given the writers. The "Fiery Furnace" is differently constructed from the old style furnaces, and works upon the principle of slow combustion. None of its most obvious advantages are wanting, condensation from dust and dirt, economy of fuel, safety, simplicity and health. It is the only furnace made that will burn soft, bituminous coal perfectly, which renders it a great desideratum in this section and throughout the West it is decidedly the best furnace for heating dwelling stores, churches and public buildings extant, and all who contemplate the purchase of a range should make themselves conversant with its operations before deciding upon any other.

Messrs. Graff, Hugus & Co. also manufacture cooking stoves, parlor stoves, hall stoves, and are possessed of unsurpassed facilities for meeting the wants of every class of buyers. We can cheerfully recommend the firm to the public, and advise our city visitors to call at their establishment will repay those wanting ranges, furnaces or stoves.

Latest Styles in Clothing.

Gentlemen who would keep pace with the fashions, and be gentlemanly dressers, made and durable garments, and at the same time economize, are respectfully commended to Mr. E. A. Roseitter, superintendent of the Pittsburgh One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street. The goods at this house equal, in style, make, durability and finish, those usually sold before the products of the best merchant tailoring establishment, and yet the buyer saves twenty-five per cent, on prices prevailing elsewhere for inferior garments. To these we would be convinced; and we therefore advise those of our readers whose wardrobes need replenishing to call at the One Price House at their earliest convenience. Those who have heretofore been paying the exorbitant prices for clothing made in the fashion of the day will be surprised and gratified to find that there is at least one house at which a good well made suit of clothing can be had for a less equally large sum. Mr. Roseitter and his assistants are among the most pleasant and affable salesmen in the and city to whom "it is no trouble to show goods."

Good News to Everybody—Closing Out—Clearing Out.

Every garment must be sold; summer suits almost given away; no more trouble to clothe yourselves; no reasonable offer refused.

Summer suits at $5.

Summer suits at $10.

Linen pants at $1 25.

White vests at $1.50.

Duck vests at $2 50.

Business suits at $12 50.

Pleasure suits at $15.

Wedding suits at $25.

Traveling suits at $13.

Dress suits at $20.

Home suits at $8 50.

All marked this day to clear my counters, at T. Tobias's, 13 Sixth street, late Clair's, where the greatest inducements are offered to purchasers of fine summer clothing. Boy's clothing at half price.

Great Stock of Furniture.

At the great furniture house of Messrs. D. W. Humphreston & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 west Ohio street, Allegheny City, is exposed for sale, one of the largest, most complete and varied assortments of furniture ever seen in this vicinity. It comprises every description, from the most ornate and costly parlor sets to the common one hitched tabor and chairs. This firm are also prepared to finish and upholster sets as desired. Their prices are lower than the majority of dealers and factors have established, and are as reasonable as could be asked. Call and examine the stock and note the prices.

The Tree is Judged by its Fruit.

This adage is applicable to many of our business firms who are located among us, and among others the firm of Cunningham & Bradley are acknowledged. Their Counter Balance Sash Adjuster and Sock has been working its way gradually to eminence with the most skeptical. To examine how the adjuster has been in operation several months in a friend's residence, and it has always proved itself fully up to the standard for which it is claimed. Constant strain upon the cords and pulleys will not allow the top sash to drop from its natural position unless desired. Leave your orders at 73 Grant street.

Acre Lots! Acre Lots!

Persons wishing to purchase one or more lots will have a good opportunity to do so on the 20th inst. On that day there will be a public sale on the Green Tree property, on the Perrysville road. This fine farm of seventy acres has been divided into about fifty lots, which can be had at the office of the auctioneer, A. Leggate, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Pure French Brandies.

Old ports, sherries, gins, wines, etc., etc., at Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Campaign Goods.

Caps, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

There is No Question

As to the durability of the Singer Sewing Machine. Those who have used them would have their friends have no other. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Time

Has proven the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

The Singer

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

Great Closing Sale $15,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes

Must be sold! Ladies' lasting fine button boots, selling at $2 50, reduced from $3 25.

Ladies' 18 thread lasting button boots only $3 00, reduced $4 00.

Ladies' lasting foxed polish boots, only $1 90, reduced from $2 50.

Ladies' lasting polish boots, $1 25 to $1 50.

1,000 pairs children's balmoral shoes, sizes 7 to 10, selling only $1 00.

Misses' Pearl Color Polish, only $2 25, worth $3 00.

Childrens' pearl color polish, only $1 75, worth $2 25.

Gentlemen's lasting boots at only $3 00, reduced from $4 00.

Gent' calf boots at all prices, from $4 00 to $10 00, and in all the latest styles.

Congress Gaiters, all styles, at the lowest prices.

The entire stock must be sold. Everything has been marked down.

The goods are all for sale; come, buy at your own prices, and benefit yourself and family. We cordially invite an examination of our stock, boldly asserting that by going direct to headquarters you will find an assortment that for style and quality cannot be obtained at any of the minor shoe stores in the city.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction, being fresh and perfect from our factories. Don't wait for the rush, but obtain your bargains early, at W. G. Hoover's, (successor to W. B. Clapp & Co.) No. 28 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Engines and Boilers for Sale.

Attention is directed to the notice of James Hill & Co., in our for sale column, advertising new and second-hand engines and boilers for sale. The firm have a large assortment on hand, and can furnish stationary and portable engines from two to sixty horse power, as well as every description of boilers.

Caution.

Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private U. S. stamp. Take no other. The market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of Bitters or Cordials, are obliged eventually to resort to MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS for permanent relief. s7

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Best and Only Family Medicine—Sandford's Radical Invigorator.

A purely vegetable cathartic tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks and all derangements of liver stomach and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations. s

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—COLLINS.—On Wednesday, April 24, by the Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., Mr. CRAWFORD, of Pittsburgh, and LYDIA McC. COLLINS, of Allegheny.

SCHIEFER—GARRARD.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. Wells, assisted by Rev. J. M. Lyons, Prof. M. F. SCHIEFER, Principal of Shortsburg Academy, to Miss MARIA J. GARRARD, of Ross Station, Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED.

KUHN.—At the residence of her mother, on Seventh av